



A Bosnian Serb aiming a recoilless rifle toward Bosnian Croat positions near where the forces face each other in Croatia.

Zagreb Threatens Bosnia Intervention

By John Kifner

ZAGREB, Croatia — Faced with Muslim advances against its separatist proxy militia in central Bosnia, leaders of the Croatian government are threatening direct military intervention.

With another set of Balkan peace talks scheduled in two weeks in Geneva, Croatian officials have begun a campaign to focus attention on the strategic Lusa valley north-west of Sarajevo, where troops loyal to the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government have surrounded about 65,000 Croats, mostly civilians.

Last week, Defense Minister Gojko Susak said the regular Croatian Army was ready to protect the Croatian enclaves if the Bosnian Army appeared on the verge of overrunning them.

"If the interests of the Croatian people in Bosnia-Herzegovina are threatened, Croatia will become involved directly to protect its own interests and the interests of the Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina," Mr. Susak said. He added that this would happen if "Muslim forces should capture their areas, as they are attempting right now."

"Croatia has helped them, and it will do all it can to help them," the defense minister said on state television. "If necessary, Croatia will go a step further."

Mr. Susak, a Canadian pizza entrepreneur, is considered the leader of the militant "Herzegovina lobby" in the government. The group is believed to represent the many ethnic Croats with roots in the southwestern region of Bosnia who have poured in money

to support both the Zagreb government and the separatist militia in Bosnia, the Croatian Defense Council.

President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia struck a bellicose note in a recent television interview, warning bluntly:

"The Muslims must either abandon their aggression, or the world will have to understand the steps we will have to take to defend Croats there."

The armed forces commander, General Janko Bobetko, also warned that "Croatia has to set aside substantial means in order to assist our kin" in what he pointedly referred to as "Herzegovina," the name the Croatian Defense Council uses for the ministe state it is trying to establish.

"Anyone who would try to trespass on what is ours will be attacked with all weapons available," General Bobetko said. "We shall not allow even a small part of our territory to be taken away."

Already, about a third of Croatia proper has been occupied by Serbian separatists supported by the Bosnian government. The Serbs took the territory in the way that broke out after Croatia seceded from the Yugoslav federation in 1991. When Bosnia-Herzegovina declared independence the next year, and was attacked by Bosnian Serbs supported by the Serbian government and army, Croats fought alongside the Bosnian Muslims.

But late last spring, when peace talks seemed to be heading toward a three-way partition of Bosnia, Croats began their own drive for territory.

The Croatian Defense Council, however, has suffered a series of reverses since June as

the Bosnian forces have advanced along a broad central front. The Bosnians have captured six towns, including some of the most fertile and populated land that had traditionally been Croatian, and have turned as many as 10,000 Croatian civilians into refugees.

Bosnian leaders professed to be unimpressed with the threats.

"The Croatian Army is already intervening," Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia said on Sarajevo television. "They have been there for a while."

[Mr. Silajdzic said he would hold talks Tuesday in Vienna with the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

Shelling Kills 15 in Sarajevo

Shelling killed 15 people in Sarajevo on Monday, including five members of one family and a girl killed as she and other children left kindergarten. The Associated Press reported. The killings came on a fine day that Tuesday in Vienna with the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

Shelling and sniping erupted in early afternoon. Fifteen shells hit near UN headquarters and one shell 500 meters from the presidency killed five members of one family. At least one girl was killed when two shells smashed into a crowd of children leaving a kindergarten in western Sarajevo.

The shelling of Sarajevo has increased markedly since peace talks stalled in Brussels Dec. 23, and fighting between government and Croatian forces in central Bosnia has escalated sharply.

Mexican Soldiers Hunt Indian Rebels In Bloody Uprising

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Heavy fighting raged Monday between the Mexican military and a group of armed peasants who continued their war against the government after taking over six towns on New Year's Day.

A pitched battle was taking place Monday in the town of Ocosingo, 35 miles (56 kilometers) east of this city in the southern state of Chiapas. The military said two soldiers and 27 peasants had died in the Ocosingo fighting.

Together with the known deaths in Sunday's battles and those that occurred during the takeover of the cities on New Year's Day, the official death toll in this increasingly bloody rebellion stood at 86.

One state official, however, said the death toll among soldiers alone could be as high as 150.

The rebels, holding three southeastern towns and blocking roads leading out of San Cristobal, demanded a "war tax" from motorists who ventured out.

The attacks coincided with the opening days of the North American Free Trade Agreement between Canada, Mexico and the United States. One masked rebel leader called the agreement "the death warrant for indigenous ethnic ground."

In this old colonial city, military helicopters could be seen firing on peasants in the nearby mountains. A steady rattle of gunfire came from troops fighting on the ground.

The uprising is the worst since the military put down a series of leftist guerrilla rebellions in the 1970s. Unlike the poorly organized guerrillas of those years, the self-proclaimed Zapatista National Liberation Army, a band of about 600 armed peasants, many of Mayan descent, coordinated their movements precisely and appeared to be highly trained and well-armed.

(AP, Reuters)

A Shock to Mexicans

Tim Golden of The New York Times reported from San Cristobal de Las Casas:

Mexicans were astonished by the uprising, the first significant guerrilla offensive in the country in nearly two decades.

Though they vowed to fight on until they reached Mexico City, the

rebels did not appear to represent a serious military threat. Their ranks were filled with young Indian men and women, most of them described by townspeople as having more discipline than training.

While some carried assault rifles, others were outfitted with pistols, ancient carbines and even toy rifles made of wood.

What sort of political challenge they may present to the government of Mr. Salinas is less clear.

Without offering any proof, the Chiapas state government linked the Zapatista Army to two tiny Mexican guerrilla organizations active in the 1970s and to some liberal Roman Catholic priests in the area.

The group is apparently named after Emiliano Zapata, a hero of the 1910 Mexican Revolution who defended the right of peasants to take over land.

In comments to reporters and broadcasts from a captured radio station, guerrilla leaders said they were fighting on behalf of Mexico's oppressed Indians and that the immediate catalyst was the NAFTA accord, which Mr. Salinas has promised will help move Mexico from the Third World toward the first.

The free-trade agreement is a death certificate for the Indian peoples of Mexico, who are dispensable for the government of Mr. Salinas, the leader of the rebels who took San Cristobal told reporters.

The leader, who called himself Commander Marcos, added, "We rise up in arms against this death sentence from Carlos Salinas."

In its poverty and backwardness, much of Chiapas state bears more resemblance to the highlands of neighboring Guatemala than it does to the industrial hubs of northern and central Mexico.

It has long been a hotbed of conflicts between relatively wealthy farmers and ranchers and landless peasants.

In a communiqué, the state government also accused Catholic priests of the "theology of liberation" and their deacons of maintaining ties to the guerrillas and allowing them use of the radio communications network of the diocese of San Cristobal.

A spokesman for the diocese, Gonzalo Iruarte, dismissed the accusations as absurd and said the upheaval had deeper roots.

"The real antecedents I can see are the isolation and impoverishment of these people," he said.

"Obviously the situation is not what it was 30 years ago," he said, speaking of a time when discrimination in the state was such that Indians were still not permitted to walk on the sidewalks of San Cristobal.

In San Cristobal, a lovely colonial town filled with American and European tourists, people were stunned.

"There was a big fireworks display, and then we were sitting around drinking mescal in the square, and the next thing you know we see them marching up the street," Craig Tolaro, 29, a graduate student at Temple University in Philadelphia, said of the guerrillas. "I thought, what is this? Eagle Scouts?"

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Reconsiders Zhirinovsky Visa

BOON (AP) — The world cannot ignore the Russian nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky and the German government should be ready to talk with him, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The ministry's position could fuel a debate over whether it is best to isolate Mr. Zhirinovsky, dubbed the "Russian Hitler" by some German newspapers, or treat him like other politicians. Mr. Zhirinovsky has shaken up many countries by suggesting that Russia should expand its borders, regain control over former central European satellites and take back Alaska. Last week, Bulgaria expelled him during a visit, and Germany refused him a visa, expressing concern that he would use a press conference in Berlin as a stage for his extremist views.

But the Bild newspaper on Monday quoted Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel as saying Germany might give Mr. Zhirinovsky a visa if he wanted to conduct a "true political discussion," not disseminate propaganda.

Japan Said to Plan Big Military Cuts

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan plans to reduce its military installations by more than a third starting in 1996, cutting the number of bases from 160 to 99, a leading daily newspaper said Monday.

The Yomiuri Shimbun said the base reductions were in line with the Defense Agency's plans to scale down operations in the post-Cold War era.

The agency was also considering reducing army personnel from 180,000 to under 150,000, the paper said. It did not specify a time frame for the base and personnel reductions. Ministry officials could not be reached for comment on Monday, a public holiday.

26 Held in Italy Toxic Waste Inquiry

ASTI, Italy (Reuters) — Police arrested 26 local politicians and business executives on Monday after inquiries into alleged corruption involving the operation of a waste dump in the northern town of Asti.

The suspects included the mayor of Asti, Giorgio Galvagno, a Socialist, and the provincial president, Guglielmo Tovo, of the Christian Democratic Party, the local prosecutor's office said.

Judicial sources said allegations against the 26 included abuse of public office, corruption, fraud, causing pollution and the illegal transportation and storage of toxic waste. Mr. Galvagno, Mr. Tovo and 15 others were placed under house arrest while nine other warrants were served on business executives and politicians already in custody on suspicion of other offenses.

Fires Rage on Australian East Coast

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Bush fires fed by blustery winds and soaring temperatures raged along part of Australia's southeast coast on Monday, destroying houses near the industrial city of Newcastle and forcing hundreds to flee their homes.

An eerie red glow descended on Newcastle, a steel-making center of 300,000 people about 300 kilometers (185 miles) north of Sydney, as several of the more than 30 fires in the state of New South Wales burned around the city. Officials said a number of homes in the Newcastle suburb of Edgeworth had been destroyed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Floods Delay French Holiday Return

PARIS (APF) — Heavy rain caused flooding in the Paris region and southwestern France, forcing the closure of various roads as thousands of motorists headed home from their Christmas holiday, authorities said Monday.

Authorities said the Marne had risen by up to two centimeters upstream and east of Paris on Sunday evening but that the water level was stable by mid-morning Monday. The river, however, has risen to a point well beyond the alert level between the eastern tower of Meaux and Lagay and had flooded parts of both towns forcing evacuations.

In Germany, snow and freezing rain caused highway havoc Monday, claiming at least six lives, and gave rise to worries of renewed flooding as river levels rose.

A Finnish tourist was killed in the Sahara and six other passengers injured when a European tourist coach traveling the desert between Chad and Niger hit a land mine, sources close to the French Embassy said. The mainly Italian party of 10 vehicles and 14 motorcycles was in a border area about 150 kilometers (90 miles) from Zaidi in the far northwest of the mountainous Tibesti.

Thirty-nine people were killed in Spain in road accidents over the holiday weekend. Thirty-two people were seriously injured. Spain's roads are among the most dangerous in Europe. Dozens are killed each weekend. At least 4,732 people were killed in 1993.

About 7 million tourists are expected in Malaysia this year because of a tourism promotion that could yield up to 6 billion ringgit (\$2.4 billion), officials said Monday in Kuala Lumpur.

Fifty years after the Enola Gay dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, in August 1945, the B-29 will be put on display in the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. The bomber's restoration, one of the most extensive undertaken, is nearly complete.

The cost of driving into central Singapore during business hours went up Monday in the latest measure against traffic jams. Private cars now pay 3 Singapore dollars (\$1.88) for a permit governing the restricted 7:30 A.M.-6:30 P.M. period. Mounted detectors are to electronically deduct fees from a stored card in each vehicle.

Trial Is Set In Beating of Luge Racer

The Associated Press

SUHL, Germany — Two neo-Nazi skinheads who allegedly led a gang that beat up an American luge racer will go on trial here in two weeks, court authorities said Monday.

The two are accused of leading about 10 skinheads who attacked Duncan Kennedy on Oct. 29 outside a bar in Oberhof, a winter sports center in Eastern Germany, about 10 kilometers (6 miles) from here.

The suspects, aged 21 and 16, are to go on trial Jan. 17, a district court spokesman said. They are charged with causing grievous bodily harm.

It was not clear whether Mr. Kennedy and other American athletes would be called to testify at the trial. The American luge team is scheduled to be in Oberhof Jan. 10-16 for World Cup races.

The two suspects face a maximum of five years in prison each if convicted.

The Thüringer Allgemeine newspaper reported last week that the trial would start Jan. 10. But the court spokesman, Karsten Raubeknecht, said Monday it would open seven days later.

Kuwaiti Shot in Clash With Iraqis Off Coast

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Coast guards clashed with three Iraqi military men who ignored warning shots and sailed into Kuwaiti territorial waters, the newspaper Al Anba reported Monday. One Kuwaiti was wounded in Sunday's naval clash, the daily said.

Since the end of the Gulf War in February 1991, Iraqi and Kuwaiti soldiers have often clashed.

U.S. Weighs Czech Offer as Radio Host

By Craig Whitney

BOON — An offer by the Czech Republic to let Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty move their headquarters from Munich to Prague, where they could continue broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, is presenting the Clinton administration with something of a foreign policy quandary on the eve of the president's visit to Prague and Moscow next week.

The U.S. government-financed radios are facing tremendous financial pressure from the administration and from members of Congress, to close their operational headquarters in Munich.

The offer to provide the radios with office and studio space in Prague was made in October by Prime Minister Václav Klaus and President Václav Havel, a fervent supporter of Radio Free Europe's surrogate news broadcasting to his own and other East European countries as long as the free press, there is still in its infancy.

But the offer was not immediately accepted, for a variety of reasons including wide resistance from staff members, most of them East European émigrés who have been living in Munich for years.

The administration mandated a cut in the radios' budget from \$210 million to \$75 million by the end of the next fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1995, and ordered a consolidation of Radio Free Europe's foreign-language broadcasts with those of the Voice of America. The radios have also agreed to reduce the number of their workers in Europe from 1,530 to about 700.

Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in Russian and other languages of the former Soviet Union, would be combined with the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe under a single federal agency according to legislation that the administration proposed last year. Congress is to debate the matter again this month.

The new democratic govern-

ments in Eastern Europe have been among the radio's most vociferous defenders. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty now have news bureaus in every East European capital and in those of Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, reporting for domestic audiences that do not yet have equivalent homegrown journalistic institutions.

Offering to help lift the financial burden, the Czechs offered the building that once housed the Czechoslovak federal legislature in Prague, for what officials of the radio say would be about \$2 million a year in operating costs.

"The building is in move-in condition," a U.S. official said, speaking on the condition of anonymity, "and it would only cost \$10 to \$15 million to move, against annual savings of \$15 million to \$20 million a year. The U.S. Embassy in Bonn has been begging the White House to move on it."

Officials of the radio say the Board for International Broadcasting, the quasi-governmental entity that runs both stations, has been interested in moving to Prague but reluctant to commit itself. The U.S. Information Agency, which runs the Voice of America, is said to be leaning toward keeping Radio Free Europe under its control in Washington and has so far opposed a move to Prague, said knowledgeable Americans here.

The board is scheduled to meet in Washington on Monday and may arrive at a resolution. But there are larger issues involved. The question is also being considered at the White House at senior levels, an administration official said.

Eager to become a part of the Western community of nations, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are all pressing to join the North Atlantic Treaty alliance as soon as possible — a wish that President Bill Clinton and other leaders are not planning to fulfill at the NATO summit meeting in Brussels next Monday and Tuesday.

The United States does not want to strengthen the hand of Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky and other militant nationalists in Russia who might interpret a NATO embrace of Eastern Europe as a threat to Moscow.

After the meeting, Mr. Clinton leaves for Prague to see Mr. Havel and Mr. Klaus.

"Clinton might not be able to give the Czechs what they want on alliance membership," a U.S. official here said, "but if he accepted the Czech offer to take Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, he would make them very happy."

Radio Free Europe is also facing a Jan. 31 cutoff of its service in Slovakia in a dispute with Slovak officials.

In a surprise move, Slovakia ordered a shutdown of transmitters leased to the radio network under a contract that expires in 1995. A meeting last week in Bratislava failed to resolve the issue, and another meeting is scheduled for later this month.

Gary L. Thatcher, Radio Free Europe's deputy director, said Monday that Slovak communications officials had complained that the government and its regulation of the Slovak news media was being cast in a negative light. But on Saturday, the Slovak News Agency quoted a cabinet official as saying the decision to end transmissions had been "precipitate."

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Dixy Lee Ray Dies, Governor and Nuclear Official

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Dixy Lee Ray, 79, an outspoken advocate of nuclear power and Washington state's only woman governor, died Sunday on Fox Island, near Seattle. She suffered a severe bronchial condition for several months.

She was governor from 1977 to 1981. An avid supporter of the nuclear industry, Governor Ray was head of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1973 until 1975.

She issued her latest non-sense commentary on nuclear issues Thursday, when she dismissed media reports about past federal radiation experiments as "alarmist."

"Everybody is exposed to radiation," she said. "A little bit more or a little bit less is of no consequence." She had no patience for environmentalists she considered too strident.

President Richard Nixon appointed Governor Ray, a Democrat, to the atomic panel in 1972. When it was phased out, she was named assistant secretary of state, overseeing the Bureau of Oceans, International Environment and Scientific Affairs.

She returned to Washington state in 1975, complaining that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had ignored her.

Her straightforward political style frequently upset people. When she succeeded

Governor Dan Evans and dismissed his entire administration she also scorned the outcry that followed. "No one owns a job," she said.

When she sought re-election, she lost the Democratic primary to Jim McDermott.

Eval Mikson, 82, Suspected Of Nazi Crimes in Estonia

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) — Eval Mikson, 82, a suspected Nazi criminal from Estonia, died Dec. 27 in Iceland, where he had lived since 1946.

Mr. Mikson, whose name in Iceland was Edvald Hindriksson, died in a suburb of Reykjavik. He was suspected of killing 30 people and involvement in killings of 150 more. He always denied the accusations and said he was the victim of Communist propaganda. Iceland's prosecution office decided in August to further investigate the alleged war crimes. But the prosecutor announced the inquiry was now being dropped.

Ilhan Sabir Caglayangil, 65, a Turkish politician who served as foreign minister for 10 years in the 1960s and 1970s, died Thursday after lung and heart failure. During his tenure, Turkey normalized relations with the Soviet Union. He was exiled to a western

town after the military coup in 1980, when he was acting president.

Rear Admiral Fritz Hartinger, 80, who helped supply General MacArthur in World War II, died in Sarasota, Florida, last Tuesday after suffering complications from respiratory problems. He led a series of successful submarine missions in 1942 that supplied MacArthur in Corregidor and attacked dozens of enemy vessels in the Pacific.

Asel Corti, 60, a filmmaker and broadcaster who created works about Nazism and the life of immigrants in Europe, died of cancer Wednesday near Salzburg. He had been filming Joseph Roth's "Radetzky March," a tale of life in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

Tosca Marmor, 92, a pianist and music teacher who gave singing lessons to many French singers, died Thursday in Paris. Born in Poland, she studied piano in Vienna with Emil Sauer, a protégé of Liszt. She moved to Paris in 1944 and was deported by the Nazis in 1944 to Auschwitz. She survived and returned to France. Among her students were Sylvie Vartan, Guy Béart, Françoise Hardy, Roméo Schneider, Françoise Fabian and Enzo Sen.

Laurence J. Rittenband, 88, a superior court judge who once vowed to remain on

the bench until the film director Roman Polanski returned to the United States for sentencing on a child sex charge, died of cancer Thursday.

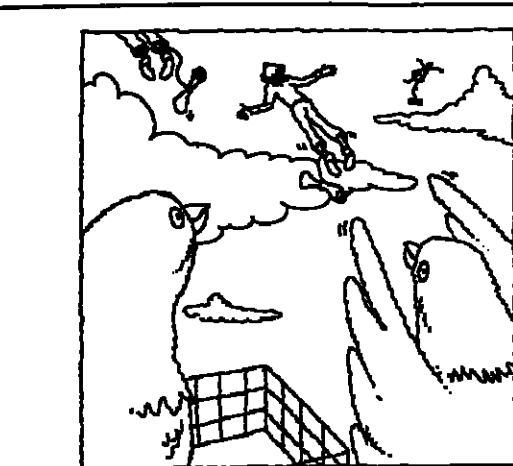
Joan Gouze, 51, a Cuban-born realist painter who taught for nearly two decades at the School of Visual Arts in New York, died of AIDS Friday in New York.

Mack David, 81, a composer and lyricist best known for his song "Cherry Pink and Apple Blossom White," died Thursday in Rancho Mirage, California, after a heart attack. He received eight Academy Award nominations for best song.

Rabbi Marshall T. Meyer, 63, an ardent voice of American Jewish liberalism and spiritual leader of Congregation B'nai Yeshurun on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, died of cancer Wednesday in New York.

Lauchlin Currie, 91, a economic adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt who later was accused of passing information to Soviet agents, died of heart trouble Dec. 23 in Bogota.

Howard Caine, 67, an actor who played the often frustrated German Major Hansi Krieger in the television comedy "Hogan's Men," died of a heart attack last Thursday in Los Angeles.



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STATESIDE / WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID

POLITICAL NOTES

Health Care Tops Clinton Agenda

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton launched his 1994 push for health care overhaul on Monday, saying "this will be a year when we attempt to fix what's broken" with the system.

A pep talk to his revamped health-care reform team, including the first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, was the first item of business on Mr. Clinton's agenda for the year.

Asked at a picture-taking session how much he was willing to compromise with Congress, Mr. Clinton said: "We're going to see a fleshing out of all the alternatives" in the coming days.

But he said the "bottom line" remains "comprehensive benefits that can never be taken away."

"That leaves a whole lot of room for working out the details," Mr. Clinton said.

It was Mr. Clinton's first full day in the White House after a winter gaudy-and-golf getaway. He had a series of meetings planned to plot domestic strategy for the new year and preparing for a trip abroad to the NATO summit meeting and a Moscow meeting with President Boris Yeltsin.

Speaking to the health care group, Mr. Clinton said: "I believe that 1994 will go down in history as the year when, after decades and decades of false starts and lame excuses and being overcome by special interests, the American people finally, finally, had health security for all."

Later in the day, Mr. Clinton said, he was "going to have a whole series of meetings about my trip. He leaves Saturday for a 10-day, five-nation trip that will take him from the NATO meeting in Brussels to a meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria in Geneva, where they will discuss prospects for peace negotiations between Syria and Israel.

In between, Mr. Clinton has stops in the Czech Republic, Russia and Belarus.

Can House Bust the Filibusters?

WASHINGTON — House Democrats, furious over a stream of filibusters mounted by Senate Republicans, may try to change an ancient congressional custom: the one that says "You Shall Not Speak Ill of 'The Other Body'."

At stake in the short-term is a parliamentary rule written by Thomas Jefferson that has governed debate in the House for the last 166 years.

But changing Mr. Jefferson's "speak-no-evil" rule is just part of a larger fight to pressure the Senate to alter its own rules and make it easier to stop the filibusters used by Republicans this year to attack legislation favored by Mr. Clinton.

It now takes 60 of the 100 senators to end a Senate filibuster.

Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of

Wisconsin, who is leading anti-filibuster forces in the House, complains that he is muzzled by House rules and barred from even mentioning the issue in debate.

Mr. Obey contends that the filibuster was once used only to slow progress on major issues, but now has become "an outrageous and unaffordable relic of the political stone age."

"In the Senate the filibuster has been used to hold up economic policy, the extension of unemployment benefits, even things as mundane as grazing fees," Mr. Obey said in an interview.

"I think we have a very pernicious thing going on," he said. "I think the results of elections are being subverted by persons, organizations and even political parties who try to impose super majority rule in order to try to change the results of an election."

Welfare Bureaucracy Balloons

WASHINGTON (AP) — The cost of running welfare programs is rising more than twice as fast as the number of people on the rolls, according to federal investigators who blame an overly complex and bloated bureaucracy.

A draft report by the inspector general at the Department of Health and Human Services says the federal government spends \$6 billion to \$8 billion a year helping states deliver food stamps, Medicaid and monthly cash benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

The investigators said federal administrative costs increased by 43 percent between 1987 and 1991, from roughly \$3.4 billion to \$4.9 billion, while the number of recipients in the three programs increased on average by 18 percent, from 33.3 million to 62.5 million.

"The data do not support the contention that rising administrative costs are the result of expanded program responsibilities," the investigators say in their report, obtained by The Associated Press under the Freedom of Information Act.

The report also found that the federal government's share of benefit payments under family aid, Medicaid and food stamps is growing quickly: from \$45 billion in 1987 to \$79 billion in 1991, an increase of 74 percent.

Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton, asked if he supported naming a special prosecutor to look into the Whitewater affair involving his relation to a failed Arkansas savings and loan: "I have nothing to say about that. I've said we'll turn the records over. And there's nothing else for me to say about that." (AP)



Coffee in hand, Mr. Clinton alighting from his limousine during the retreat in South Carolina.

Clinton Revelations And the Zipped Lips

No One's Telling What Passed For 'Public' Self-Examination

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — As an exercise in self-revelation, President Bill Clinton's 35-minute presentation on "What I Have Learned" was described by some of his fellow Renaissance Weekend participants as somewhat less than fully revealing.

But then, few of the other participants were being revealing either. At a gathering of public people that was officially private, even journalists among the guests insisted that the details of what the president said to the crowd of 1,000 had to remain strictly off the record.

"I'd rather not characterize it," said Marshall Loeb, the editor of Fortune Magazine, when asked what he had learned from Mr. Clinton's remarks.

Joe Klein, the Newsweek columnist, had an excuse. "You'll have to forgive me," he said when questioning grew specific. "I really have to pack up our things and go."

What presidents tell members of their inner circle has always been private. But Mr. Clinton's hush-hush performance in a Hyatt Hotel ballroom was an extension of those confidential bonds.

For a group that encourages personal openness, participants showed themselves to be determinedly closed as far as outsiders were concerned. Mr. Clinton and his family have been coming to this annual retreat amid golf courses, Spanish moss and sea grasses for a decade, and until now there has been no sign of its organizers' insistence that the proceedings remain confidential.

But this year's fresh twist of a sitting president speaking at length to a crowd of about 1,000, all of whom were supposed to keep silent about it, introduced a strain. On Sunday, about all that a Renaissance Weekend spokesman was willing to say was that Mr. Clinton's remarks had been "thoughtful, personal, devoid of any bitterness, stimulating and interesting."

A few guests who were willing to describe the thrust of Mr. Clinton's presentation said it was somewhat typical of a gathering whose participants tend to speak with most passion about matters of public policy.

Speaking mostly from notes, Mr. Clinton was said to have spoken with both warmth and technicality, but to have focused more on the political than personal lessons he had gleaned since taking office.

Mr. Clinton expressed regret, a participant said, for waiting until so late in the year to speak out on moral issues such as crime and violence. But it was not until he came to his plans for overhauling the health system, one sympathetic guest said, that he spoke with true "missionary zeal."

Mr. Loeb of Fortune said he had no misgivings about taking part in the off-the-record session. But at least one other among the dozen or so journalists who were invited insisted that he had not known secrecy was part of the deal.

"Isn't this all going to put on the record?" the journalist asked some of his colleagues. "I thought everything a president says in a big group is supposed to be public."

When he was not at the conference, Mr. Clinton spent much of his five-day weekend on the golf course.

In World of Deaf, The Signs They Are A-Changin'

By Jennifer Senior
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Perhaps as recently as two or three years ago, a deaf person would sign the word "Japanese" simply by twisting the little finger back to the eye.

But today, many of the more than 200,000 people who use the American Sign Language avoid using this sign because it makes a graphic reference to a stereotypical physical feature, slanted eyes.

Instead, many deaf people are making the sign for "Japanese" by pressing the thumb and index fingers of both hands together and then pulling them apart, carrying the silhouette of Japan into the air.

The signs that are changing, like the spoken words that are dropping out of polite usage, are often terms for various ethnic groups. In American Sign Language, which sometimes has its roots in easily recognizable gestures, signs are often deemed offensive because they are visually provocative.

The signs for "Chinese" and "Korean," which are made by forming the letters "C" and "K" around the eye, are changing. There is an emerging term for "African-American." One of the current signs for "homosexual" was unacceptable 10 years ago. And one of the signs for "stinky," which is derived from the sign for "Jewish" (rubbing an imaginary beard), has recently stimulated discussions among deaf Jews around the country, though no new sign has actually shown up in its stead. This particular sign for "stinky" adds a clenched or tight fist to the imaginary beard.

For many deaf people, the new signs are not only indications of sensitivity to those who are slighted by stereotypes, but they reflect their own desire for recognition as a distinct group that deserves the same sort of deference being extended to ethnic, religious and racial minorities.

Thirty years ago, a swish of the wrist was one of the legitimate signs for homosexual. It was dropped, however, because of its suggestion that homosexuals were effeminate. Until recently, some deaf people also ran their middle finger through their hair to sign "homosexual," though most others regarded that sign as an epithet because of its overly feminine character.

The appropriate way to sign "homosexual" these days is to finger-spell it, or to place the sign for the letter "Q" on the chin. A decade ago this sign was unacceptable, because it meant the equivalent of "queer." Now it is in vogue.

REGRETS: Lost Lives and Selves

Continued from Page 1

scientists use for regret. But Dr. Gilovich and Dr. Landman believe it is not just futile sadness.

In her book "Regret: The Persistence of the Possible," Dr. Landman cites a study that suggests that the experience of regretting something actually raises the level of adrenaline in the body.

"Thus, regret can be seen as a form of creative thought. In laboratory tests, people harboring regret showed greater accuracy in judgment and processed information more analytically than other subjects," Dr. Landman said.

Dr. Gilovich and Dr. Landman view regret the way Jungian psychologists see dreams: as coded messages to what you are from what you were meant to be.

"The mystery at the end of our research tunnel," Dr. Landman said, "is this: If a mind regrets well, can it better map a path to that alternate life? But science is incremental. There are hundreds of smaller questions to answer first."

Dr. Landman cited information from polls done by the Gallup Organization from 1988 to 1991.

The No. 1 regret — given by 65 to 70 percent of the respondents — was "not getting enough education," followed by "staying with the wrong occupation or employer," offered by roughly 50 percent

U.S. Starts to Lay Bare Radiation Tests

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A painful and introspective look by the U.S. government into its history of using human subjects in Cold War atomic radiation experiments began in earnest on Monday.

Top staff members from several key government agencies met at the White House to decide how to uncover the answers to troubling questions that have been raised in recent weeks.

Among their initial decisions was to pursue some form of compensation for victims, according to Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat who spearheaded congressional efforts to bring the experiments to light.

"I know that the federal government cannot afford not to compensate people," he said. "These people were made human guinea pigs for the benefit of the national security of our country."

Already, officials at the departments of Energy, Defense and Veterans Affairs have ordered file searches to determine how far the experiments went, why some subjects were not properly informed about the nature of the studies and how the government should respond.

Some subjects were reportedly among the more vulnerable Americans — prison inmates and the mentally retarded.

Behind the recent release of information is an attempt by U.S. officials to, as one put it, "expose the impact of the Cold War" on human health, the environment and the national psyche. Some also believe that the public airing of U.S. nuclear secrets is a precursor to calls for other nuclear powers to divulge the extent of their atomic programs.

White House officials and Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary agree that the government should compensate people who were involved in secret experiments without their knowledge, or their survivors. Most of the experiments took

place in the 1940s, '50s and '60s and were intended to learn about the effects of radiation on human health.

Much is known about the experiments, which reportedly involved plutonium injections, atmospheric releases of radiation and the ingestion of radioactive foods.

In a news conference last month, Mrs. O'Leary confirmed that since the end of World War II, the government had conducted experiments at laboratories, universities and hospitals around the country on about 600 individuals.

She said that, so far, the Energy Department believed that as many as 18 people were not properly informed before taking part in the experiments. But her announcement has been followed by reports questioning whether proper informed consent was given by doctors and possibly scores of others human subjects.

Although much of what Mrs. O'Leary said was revealed years ago by a Massachusetts congressman, her blunt public statements led to widespread publicity about the experiments. A free government phone line was set up to take calls from those who believed they were improperly exposed to radiation.

Mrs. O'Leary said last month that what she had learned about the human experimentation had left her "appalled, shocked and deeply saddened." Over the weekend, President Bill Clinton praised Mrs. O'Leary for her candor and promised a high-level review on how to proceed.

On Sunday, a senior White House official said compensation was appropriate for people who were not given a full description of the experiments to which they were subjected.

Newspapers in Boston reported in recent days that records at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed that 125 mentally retarded children at a state school and 23 pregnant women ingested radioactive material in federally

sponsored studies, without proper informed consent.

The reports said the women were given radioactive foods. But officials were also quoted as saying that the levels were extremely low and, in many cases, would have fallen within current federal safety guidelines.

Other reports have said subjects in hospitals were given injections of plutonium.

In a 1986 report, Mr. Markey contended that U.S. government officials had conducted "repugnant" experiments on terminally ill patients, prison inmates and others who "might not have retained their full faculties for informed consent." His report also said the testing continued into the 1970s.

But the report drew scant notice, in part, Mr. Markey believes, be-

cause the Cold War was still being fought and President Ronald Reagan did not wish to probe government files for the details.

Mr. Markey said Monday that officials had agreed to include the Central Intelligence Agency in future meetings on the topic. The White House session Monday involved officials from the departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services and Veterans Affairs, plus the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In 1986, Mr. Markey's congressional subcommittee listed 31 separate experiments involving nearly 700 people in hospitals, prisons and military installations.

Mrs. O'Leary has asked a panel of outside experts on medical ethics to review government records, and she has promised a more detailed report on their findings in June.

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- ♦ Mr Samir Huleileh, general director of the Economic Development Group, Jerusalem
- ♦ Mr Afif Safieh, head of the PLO delegation to the UK
- ♦ Mr Geoffrey Haley, economic advisor, Mediterranean and Middle East division, the European Commission and EC co-ordinator for the peace process
- ♦ Mr Hikmat Nashashibi, senior advisor, Arab Banking Corporation BSC, Bahrain
- ♦ Mr Andrew Soper, head of Arab-Israeli section in the Near East and North Africa department of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), London and UK representative on the refugees and environment multilateral working groups
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OPINION

A U.S. Foreign Policy Named Boris Yeltsin

By William Pfaff

PARIS—The United States enters the new year with a justified confidence in the domestic prospect but no reason at all to believe that a good year is ahead in its international relations. The Soviet and Russian fiascos have evidenced an administration ineptitude in foreign policy which is approaching the forthcoming NATO summit meeting.

The Clinton administration refuses to contemplate the horrors of the Bosnian affair, resorting to the hypocrisy that leadership in the matter has been ceded to Western Europe. Western Europe is itself mired in what one French diplomat calls "the sinister circus" of providing humanitarian aid that facilitates conquest and atrocity.

Washington's policy for the rest of ex-Communist Europe consists of an act of faith in Boris Yeltsin. This personalization of American foreign relations is in the worst national tradition. Franklin Roosevelt's foreign policy was defined by his admiration for Winston Churchill, his misplaced confidence that he would "handle" Stalin, his avuncular patronage of Chiang Kai-shek, and his dislike of

General Charles De Gaulle, who declined to be patronized.

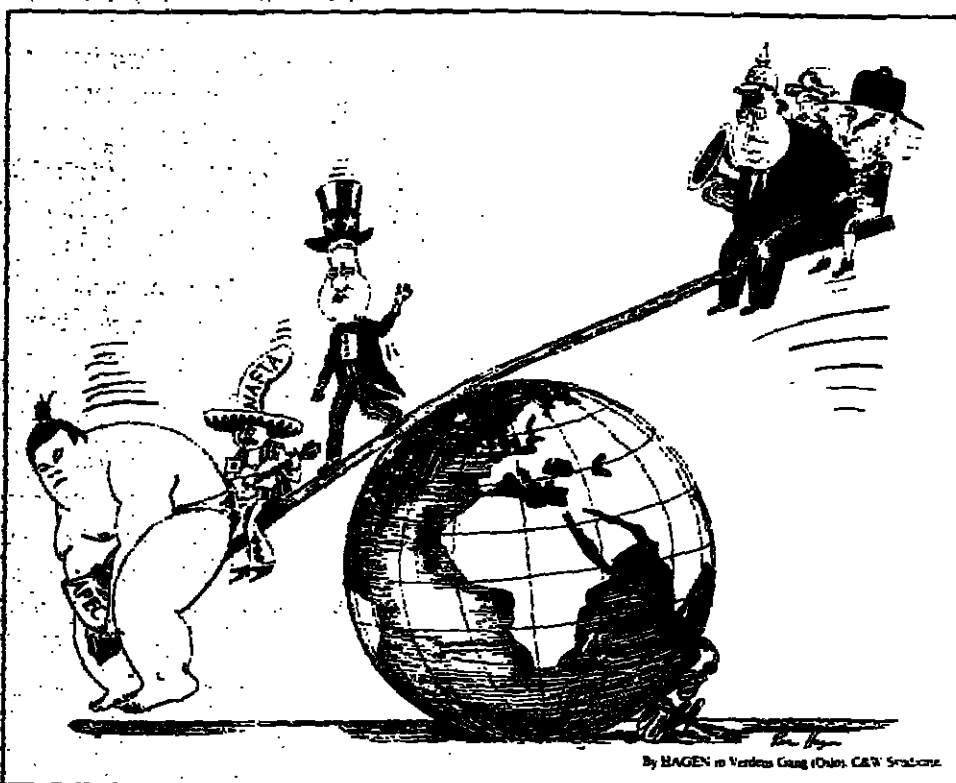
Richard Nixon said his relationship with Leonid Brezhnev gave him membership in "the most exclusive club in the world."

And Henry Kissinger became fascinated with the "gracious and brilliant" Chou En-lai. Hence, China's subsequent success in playing the Nixon administration against the Soviet Union.

The Clinton administration's policy is based upon the anticipated re-creation of an essentially bipolar Europe, in which a future Russia will play a stabilizing role. It conceives itself to be collaborating with Boris Yeltsin to create this Russia. An unqualified commitment to Mr. Yeltsin is seen as a necessary counterpart to Mr. Yeltsin's commitment to an American conception of democratic and capitalist reform.

The American reform model has only now produced a great deal of public misery in the former Soviet Union, with limited and fragile positive results.

This is extremely dangerous. Mr. Yeltsin is unquestionably an impressive figure, but so was Mikhail



By HAGEN in Vladimir Gung (China, CAT, Syndicate)

Gorbachev before him, and Mr. Gorbachev changed the history of his country for the better, which Mr. Yeltsin has yet to do. He is not the only potential leader of Russia today, nor do we know that he is

the best one. Even if he is, he is not helped by America's sponsorship when the nationalists charge against him that he is selling his country to American imperialists, German revanchists and "cosmopolitan" capitalists.

The record of unsuccessful American nominees for power in other countries includes not only Chiang Kai-shek and Franco's hapless General Henri Giraud, but Ngo Dinh Diem, Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky in Vietnam, Lon Nol in Cambodia (in order to oust Prince Sihanouk), Joseph Mobutu in Zaire, the late Shah of Iran, Greece's cabal of colonels in 1967, Jonas Savimbi in Angola, and a series of Latin American dictators memorably characterized by Franklin Roosevelt as each being "an SOB, but our SOB." It is a list which Mr. Clinton's newly appointed deputy secretary of State, Strobe Talbott, author of the Clinton administration's policy toward Russia, might profitably reflect upon.

A consequence of American policy is that Russia is being allowed to dictate American security policy toward Russia's former victims in Eastern Europe, who want security assurances from NATO. Washington will not give these assurances because Russia objects, and because the administration calculates that Mr. Yeltsin might be weakened were the United States and its allies to guarantee the newfound independence of the former victims of Soviet aggression.

The result, predictably, is soaring anxiety in Eastern Europe. A defensive nationalism and provocative policymaking there, together with strengthened nationalism in Russia as Russia's nationalists find they are exercising an effective veto over Washington's policies.

The foreign policy legacy of this administration is chiefly that of the Carter administration, in which both Mr. Clinton's secretary of state and his national security adviser served.

Mr. Carter's foreign policy was marked by abundant goodwill but an unfortunate overconfidence in the goodwill of others. It displayed little grasp of the force of cultural differences or the clash of geopolitical and ideological motivation. The Carter government's qualities produced the success of the Camp David agreement and the disaster of Washington's response to the Iranian hostage crisis.

Mr. Carter understood Ameri-

Just Not a Hollywood Subject

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Negative words about "Schindler's List," Steven Spielberg's Holocaust movie, are written in polite company. Everyone from the movie critics to President Bill Clinton has called it a masterpiece, with some enthusiasts

talented Mr. Spielberg has made an inept, insincere or vulgar film. "Schindler's List" is not "The Color Yellow."

MEANWHILE

pointedly reassuring readers that, at 5 hours 16 minutes, the film is not a moment too long.

"Schindler's List" is the culture's new Messiah: the antidote to the terrifying post-1991 year by the Roper Organization in which 22 percent of the American public expressed doubt that the Nazi extermination of the Jews actually happened.

Sadly, I asked myself, did this particular American Jew find the film more often numbing than moving? And am I skeptical that Holocaust ignoramus will see it, let alone be swayed by it? The problem is not that the

talented Mr. Spielberg has made an inept, insincere or vulgar film. "Schindler's List" is not "The Color Yellow."

Its only fabulously cheesy scene is a finale in which the righteous German war profiteer Oskar Schindler (played by Liam Neeson) gives a sentimental speech to the Jewish factory workers he saved, and they look up at him awestruck, as if he were the levitating mother ship in "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

Other sequences are stunning, especially the horrific passages of hand-held, pseudo-documentary camera work that depict the liquidation of the Krakow ghetto and the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

But if such atrocities are made exceptionally vivid by the director's cinematic brilliance, their emotional power is muted by the anonymity of the film's Jews. Mr. Spielberg has found hundreds of evocative faces to populate his simulated Holocaust, but their souls are skin-deep.

The only major Jewish character in the script, Mr. Schindler's accountant (Ben Kingsley), is a type — "king of the Jewish wimps," as one of the movie's few tough critics, Ilene Rosenzweig of the Jewish newspaper The Forward has put it.

The others, who have the generic feel of composites, are as forgettable as the chorus in a touring company of "Fiddler on the Roof," or, for that matter, the human dinosaur fodder of "Jurassic Park."

They blur into abstraction, becoming another depersonalized statistic of mass death. Since Oskar Schindler is also presented as a psychological blank, no wonder the unbigoted Nazi commandant (Ralph Fiennes) runs away with the movie.

I cried at Mr. Spielberg's graphic depiction of genocide anyway. Weaker Holocaust dramatizations than this have pushed my buttons. Like anyone who is Jewish, knows Jews or simply knows history, I can flesh out the human ciphers in "Schindler's List" with characters and associations of my own.

This may be the case for much of the large and, I imagine, heavily Jewish audiences who have made the movie a hit so far, in major American cities where the Holocaust is less needed than any place this side of Israel.

But what will happen when "Schindler's List" is released in the great American malls, not to mention other countries, where Jews are sparse? Will teenagers check it out? Will audiences who have never heard of "Shoah" or "Europa Europa"?

They might do so more readily if Mr. Spielberg's movie were not so self-indulgently long — by a good hour. (This same syndrome afflicted Spike Lee's "Malcolm X," which ended up preaching mainly to the converted.)

The film might also more effectively draw indifferent audiences into its historical nightmare if the Jews on screen were as individual and intimately dramatized as Anne Frank or even Meryl Streep's Sophie.

What is most worrisome about the wild overpraise of "Schindler's List" is the complacency it invites. The hype is already taking on a life of its own, wrapping the movie and the Holocaust in a neat, uplifting Hollywood ending that allows everyone to sleep easier.

As this comforting litany has it, some 1,100 Jews on Mr. Schindler's list did survive, after all; the Nazi sadist did get his just deserts; Mr. Schindler's heroic example may inspire others to resist future Nazis; a hit movie will eternally preserve the Holocaust in the world's memory.

And there is a happy ending for Mr. Spielberg, too: Having come of age as a Jew, he may get a prize greater than a fountain pen — the Oscar he has so long and unjustly been denied.

"Schindler's List" is good news for everyone, it seems, except for its shadowy and often nameless extras, the 6 million dead.

The writer, who was New York Times's chief drama critic for 13 years, begins a regular op-ed column for The Times with this contribution. He will provide commentary on American society and culture.

Prepare for a Year of Bloody Challenges

THIS YEAR could be the bloodiest and most frustrating period of the post-World War II period. From history's perspective, the mid-1990s are likely to be regarded as critical in shaping a new epoch.

Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, will defy the odds if he survives the year. His passing will offer a pretext for change, or new demands for it, in the world's last empire.

In Algeria, Muslim resistance is becoming the kind of movement for the broader Islamic movement that the legendary battle of Algiers was to Third World independence.

And upheaval seems unavoidable in Zaire, where the currency has fallen from 300 to the dollar in 1990 to more than 100 million to the dollar last month. Human rights abuses are reportedly the worst since the 1960s civil war.

The coming year's place in history is likely to be judged by overall progress on democracy — a trend now in serious trouble.

Democracy is failing to penetrate deep enough into either state apparatuses or societies. Threats will play out on several fronts. The first is in elections, where the results of change are likely to be increasingly uneven — often bringing to power the undesirable or the

unexpected. The rise of the ultra-nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in Russian elections last month, for example, ensures that states on Russia's periphery will increasingly be flash points.

In Brazil, as in many new democracies, the people's faith in pluralism is being tested by painful economic reforms, crime and corruption. The annual inflation last year hit 2,500 percent, as free markets helped widen the enormous gap between rich and poor.

Second, demands for greater participation will often contribute as much to dismembering states as to changing them within. But disintegration is less likely to be along neat, predetermined borders, as when the 15 Soviet republics became 15 independent states in 1991. Redrawing the world map will often be messier.

Third, countries from North Africa to Southeast Asia, attempting to forestall greater participation, will also be flash points in 1994. Besides Algeria, crises are looming in states from Egypt to Tajikistan, where Islam appears to be a popular alternative but governments are halting rather than accommodating strong public sentiments.

Finally, democracy's progress is affected by peace in unusual ways.

Precedents in 1993, between Palestinians and Israelis and between South African blacks and whites, bode well in other areas. Barring the unexpected, Israeli pacts with Syria and Jordan are likely in 1994.

Yet peace opens up as many issues as it resolves. Ending the Arab-Israeli conflict, for example, eliminates the defining issue for several Arab leaders. Rather than stability, peace may usher in greater short-term instability.

But the democracy movement is not being derailed. Too many people now know their rights to allow a long-term reversal. The biggest challenge of the year will thus be helping democracy overcome the obstacles and take permanent hold — so 1995 will be better.

— Robin Wright, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Arms and the Czechs

Regarding "Are They Helping Iran Go Nuclear?" (Opinion, Dec. 28) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire's scaremongering article, resurrecting old ghosts of the Communist past as it does, is unbecomingly. The Czech Republic, since gaining freedom in 1989, is well aware of its moral and other responsibilities to the international community; there is no need for it to be reminded.

The whole matter of the export of arms from the Czech Republic, including nuclear technology, is well and openly documented. Our policy is clear and accepted by the international community. An effective and proven legislative framework is in place to monitor and control such trade.

Mr. Safire should also know that since 1990, the explosive Senzars, which has many valid industrial applications, has been successfully reformulated for ease of detection.

VLADIMIR DLOUHY,
Minister of Industry and Trade,
Prague.

A Subtle Violence

Regarding the report "Hollywood Puzler: The Debate Intensifies, but Violence Still Sells" (Dec. 29) by Bernard Weinraub:

Alfred Hitchcock frequently dealt with murder in his films, but the violence was suggested, not depicted graphically. "Psycho" is no less frightening for not actually showing the weapon plunging into flesh. We are left with our fear, without becoming jaded or having our blood-test stimulated.

In one story from the series "Alfred Hitchcock Presents," a woman in a dark dress is seen with a frozen leg of lamb. The three instrument rises above the victim's unsuspecting head, then comes down with force, but at the moment of impact the scene shifts to the body collapsing to the carpet. The doctor's description of the smashed skull, which we hear later, is enough. We don't need to see it.

Concerned producers could take a lesson from Mr. Hitchcock — whose epilogues also point out that the criminal is eventually caught and pays his or her debt to society.

T. BOWLER,
Toulouse, France.

Blood on the Streets

Soon after the murder of President John F. Kennedy, legislation was passed to ban mail-order sales of firearms. Since then, the rate of small-arm fire on America's streets has steadily worsened.

The latest gun-control legislation, the Brady bill, is a very small Band-Aid applied to a very large, festering sore, likely a symptom of a profound American malady. The bill is simply the manifestation of weak congressional imagination.

Britain Also Spoke Out

Krzysztof Wladyslaw and David Littman (Letters, Dec. 21) list only France, Switzerland and Sweden as having taken legal measures against female genital mutilation.

In the British Parliament we too legislated to ban it, in the Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act of 1985.

WAYLAND KENNETH,
House of Lords, London.

Clouding Out Solar

The 21st century promises even more consumption of fossil fuels, despite deleterious effects on our planet. Surely your special report on "Power Generation" (Dec. 6) could have devoted at least some space to solar energy.

MALCOLM K. TRONIC,
Zaragoza, Spain.

Letters Intended for Publication

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"Memories of what I didn't see in the battle take on a more precise order and sense than what I really experienced."

Standing alone, the fragment is too self-conscious; we sense a writer writing instead of narrating. For a more rounded picture of partisan activity during the war, the reader can turn to Calvino's own "Path to the Nest of Spiders," the novella that established his reputation.

The most charming memory in this book is "A Cinema Goer's Autobiography," a straightforward account of the author's adolescence, when he went to the movies in San Remo, his hometown, once and sometimes twice a day between 1936 and the beginning of the war.

The story bears a strong resemblance to Giuseppe Tornatore's "Cinema Paradiso," the movie about a young boy and the projectionist in a Sicilian town, which won the Academy Award for best foreign film.

In prewar Italy, theaters didn't change films too often, especially if the films were American; moviegoers memorized everything from "The Song of Bernadette" to "Mutiny on the Bounty." Calvino remembers Myrna Loy, William Powell, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Clark Gable without a misquote.

It would be hard to overstate the influence of American films on literature, in Europe as well as in the United States. In an aside, Calvino says that Federico Fellini urged him to write "A Cinema Goer's Autobiography."

The title story in the book is a memory of the author's father, an agronomist, taking the road from his home to San Giovanni every morning to supervise his workers and farm his estate.

The father comes alive only in the presence of his plants; the soil is a destroyer who will eventually become Italo Calvino, author. They find it difficult to communicate: "To my father's mind, words must serve as confirmations of things, and as signs of possession; to mine they were forestays of things barely glimpsed, not possessed, presumed."

In "The Road to San Giovanni" there are scolding passages—about nature, family relationships and the foolish world inhabited by failures—that foretell one of Calvino's masterworks, "The Baron of the Trees."

That novel is the perfect introduction to Calvino's later fiction, far more so than the "memory exercises" in this tantalizing book.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

For investment information
Read THE MONEY REPORT
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Style

Paper Magazine Turns 10, but Won't Grow Up It Stays on Cutting Edge Of Fashion in New York

By Amy M. Spindler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the 10 years since Paper Magazine first appeared, New York's tiny pop culture scene has fragmented.

The melting-pot era of Studio 54, when everyone waited behind the velvet ropes together, evolved into a city tethered by velvet ropes of the imaginary kind. First, rap culture emerged; then, hip-hop and rave. The '60s were revived, then the '70s, and from the ashes of 1980s decadence arose Generation X, a group of young network television drop-outs who didn't buy the traditional marketing methods used by magazines and advertising agencies.

From the start, Paper's independent, unpredictable approach to covering the arts, clubs, music and style has appealed to a young audience suspicious of the corporate world. That pull, it seems, is still strong today. "There is this reaction in Generation X against synthesizing, Corporate America and artificiality," said Kim Hastreiter, who has shared the titles of editor and publisher with David Herskovits since the magazine's inception. "Paper" she said "is not synthetic."

Of the younger generation, Herskovits said, "We understand their music, their style, their pop politics, their whole aesthetic and their rejection of this mainstream culture right now."

That dedication to the fringe is why Paper can read like the musings of a restless, insomniac mind. Paper, its pages say, never sleeps. It might also help explain why Paper, with a monthly circulation of 50,000, has become an influential insider in creative industries like fashion.

"Paper has been incredible in picking up trends early on in music careers," said Daniel Glass, the president of EMI Records.

In the fashion world, editors at Condé Nast Publications account for 47 of Paper's subscriptions. "They're the best resource for street fashion news," said Benny Lin, fashion director of Macy's East. "They featured Adidas clothes in September, and now everyone is doing it. They started hip-hop and rave fashion. They're not only in synch with fashion, but also with how music has become part of the fashion business, how MTV artists affect dress."

Paper has consistently been ahead on style trends. It had a tattooed female model on its May 1987 cover. In June 1986, its cover was an infantile style, a trend in rave clubs today. In June 1987, it featured fashion influenced by Hadda dress (and was criticized for it), long before Jean-Paul Gaultier mined that culture. The April 1985 issue featured misfit proportions, before extra-large hip-hop fashions took off. In November 1990, Naomi Campbell and Isaac Hayes were on the cover for a "70s-style revival story."

Paper's seeming rejection of corporate values has, naturally, led the corporate world to seek its advice. "Our clients, like everyone else, are wrestling with the Generation X confusion," said Ted Patrick, director of strategic services for Castle Underwood, an advertising subsidiary of TBWA.

Castle Underwood is negotiating to hire Paper's editor as consultants. "Everyone talks about the cutting edge in New York, and they are tracking it instinctively better than most professional resources."

Throughout, Hastreiter and Herskovits have remained true to one editorial direction: a mix. They say the word like a mantra. One page Pucci, one page homophobia.

Herskovits says he intentionally finds obsessional fans of the arts to work as Paper's writers, though they are still developing as journalists. "I try to find enthusiasts, the people that hang out with the band and hear about things firsthand," he said. "Being inside is important to us."

Often, one result is writing that relies heavily on tricky typography, paced like a telegram without the

steps. Still, as Erica Spellman-Silverman, a vice president of the William Morris Agency, said, reading Paper "is a lot easier than going out eight nights a week until 3 in the morning to find out who's zooming who."

"For me," she said, "it's a short-hand. I don't know if they always pick the right people, but if Paper gives their imprimatur to somebody, that's a start for that person."

The 10th anniversary issue, on sale now, is called "The Annual Report 1994: Ten Years on the Cutting Edge."

Paper doesn't just try to reduce New York to a manageable small town with a lot of groovy inhabitants. It turns the city into a sort of high school for exceptional students, with all the rah-rah intensity of the class yearbook.

"We said from the beginning we're a New York magazine," Hastreiter said, "and we reflect the community: a community of artists."

Paper's editors and publishers look the part, in their thick-framed smart-guy glasses. Hastreiter, with her cinched ponytail and Herskovits with his bald head have both passed 40, and have lived in New York for years. But both exude the indefatigable eagerness of new arrivals.

Paper's merger of art, music, fashion, and left-leaning politics were born at The SoHo News. Hastreiter was the style editor, following Annie Flanders, who left to found Details magazine. Herskovits was a reporter — "a young Lou Grant," he said — given to writing articles on subjects like his experience as the first man to sleep in the Barbizon Hotel and Sid Vicious's last day in New York.

"The art world in New York at that moment was not a section of it politicizing and crossing over into the style world, then a section going into music," Hastreiter said. "Art, music and style were crisscrossing, and that's never happened before."

She began to hire emerging artists like Kenny Scharf, Keith Haring and Ann Magnusson as writers, stylists and even drivers for The SoHo News. "It was the only money these people made," she said. "We started doing concept-style journalism, and it wasn't commercial, but it was wild."

She introduced Haring to Vivienne Westwood, and he made fabrics for her. "I started making these marriages between the art and fashion worlds," she said.

WHEN The SoHo News folded in 1981, Herskovits spent two years looking for financing. Paper Magazine arrived in June 1984, looking on the outside at least, as stark as generic comed goods. Its first board of directors included Haring, Robert Mapplethorpe, Agnès B., Bill T. Jones and Willi Smith. Within five years, that tabloid, ransom-note design was appropriated into the mainstream, as was Lucy Sisman, an art director and investor who went on to wield her X-Acto knife at Allure and Mademoiselle magazines.

In its earliest days, Paper's articles were collected from writers by Herskovits on a bicycle, then typeset by friends who worked at other media companies. Now, those same guerrilla tactics are used in the marketing of Paper. Herskovits ran for mayor of New York in 1993, and Matisse, an advertiser, dressed him for the campaign. The movie "Dazed and Confused" (an advertiser) had its Paper-sponsored premiere and party at Webster Hall (an advertiser) with hat and T-shirt gifts from Fresh Five (an advertiser). Paper's writers and the people they write about often end up as "celebrities" in advertising campaigns. The magazine now offers Paper Promotions, a marketing service.

Paper's publishers say their monthly began breaking even a year and a half ago, and they hope to make it a weekly soon.

Hot Stuff for Hoodlums



Phat and Touch, two of the multitude of new magazines springing up in London, as desktop publishing spreads.

A Shoot-Out at the Clothing Corral

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

ADDAM NECK, Connecticut — Ed Kirkko says he's never heard of Giorgio Armani. Or Donna Karan. Or Calvin Klein? "Yes," Kirkko says. "I saw a picture of him in a magazine."

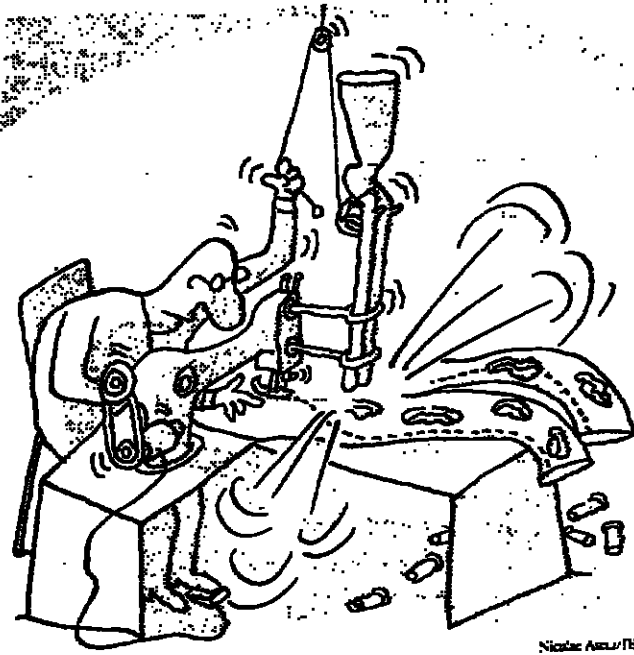
He's a 61-year-old clothing designer of sorts, a retired engineering assistant whose fashion training consisted of hunting groundhogs as a boy in the backwoods of his native Pennsylvania. His creations are being called shotgun fashion, although they owe as much to high-powered handguns and rifles as they do to fashion. The clothes are shot full of holes, complete with powder burns. Kirkko and his assistant, Peaches Mauer, then crown them with spent shells attached with glue and safety pins.

"Australia with its outback and distinctive styles is the model," Kirkko says, pulling out a Crocodile Dundee snap-brim hat complete with holes, burns and shells. "But this brings us even further back to the Old West. My clothing has that feeling."

So far, at least, the established fashion luminaries are in no danger of being eclipsed by his Alligator Ed line. But Kirkko has caught the eye of a major fashion house, which is looking for a new designer to replace a departed one. Kirkko is now in the running for the job.

KIRKKO says that he is signing up outlets throughout the United States — including bars, clothing stores and truck stops — and that he is weighing an offer to export his trademarked line to Japan, which has never met a frontier fad it doesn't like.

In addition, he receives several personal commissions every week, like this one: "I have marked (x) on both items — shorts and shirt — where I would like the holes — medium to small would be fine. Thanks for a BANG-up idea." It appears that the writer, a woman who had sent along a shirt and a pair of underwear, was making a Lorenza Bobbitt statement. "She wanted the



holes very close to where the vital organs are located," Kirkko says. Borrowing from the marketing examples set by his better-known fashion colleagues, Kirkko includes items in his three-year-old line that are the basic cream-colored Alligator Ed baseball cap, which retails for about \$20. It has one hole from a .223-caliber rifle and one powder burn from a .22 and is crowned with brass casings and a crimson 12-gauge shotgun shell.

Of course, there's a women's version, too. "We dressed it up quite well with good taste," Kirkko says. It's beige with a bullet hole and powder burn from a .223 in the front. On the sides are rounds from a .454 Casull, which is billed as the world's most powerful handgun and has become the choice of street punks trying to make a macho statement. What it says to wear a pair of those mammoth rounds like earrings-on-steroids is not so clear.

For upscale customers who prefer understatement, there's a \$75 felt Stetson with a single .223 bullet hole and powder burn. And of course, there are jeans and T-shirts peppered with buckshot holes. "You really have to take your time because you're dealing with a nice pair of jeans," Kirkko says. "There

was a tremendous amount of experimenting — I'd venture to say two years — to get it just right. You've got to make sure it doesn't hit the pockets, the zipper or the buckle. Because then you could have a ricochet."

But Kirkko's real profits come from an expanding line of accessories.

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Self-Starters: Words for the MTV Generation

By Cynthia Rose

LONDON — At a time when its mainstream press echoes with debates about the decline in educational standards, Britain is enjoying an unusual publishing boom: a wave of small magazines published for and by young people. Most of these publications aim at niche readerships — soccer fans, night-chubbers, skateboarders or comic-book cultists. Yet such target groups supply more than a raison d'être; often, they also provide a distribution framework.

Nubian Tales, for example, covers black culture and film. The spin-off of a black cinema club in central London, it sells at the box office as well as by subscription. Its base is the club's 6,000-strong mailing list. Thanks to desk-top publishing, every slice of the U.K. youth market seems to be served by "indie" print. Slick magazines now cater to graffiti practitioners (Grapholite), the self-proclaimed "magazine of aerosol art", aspirant beatniks (Straight No Chaser, "magazine of world jazz live"), even the baggy-pants brigade (target readership of Phat, "hot stuff for hoodlums"). They give the lie to conventional publishing wisdom, which claims that MTV-soaked twentysomethings will not read.

NOT only do they read, but more and more young Britons are taking publishing. Quarterly or monthly, stapled or perfect-bound, the periodicals they produce are a far cry from "fanzines." Those '70s artifacts were similar, smudgy and photocopied. The modern indie magazine works to set itself apart. Take the case of Phat, the recently launched "magazine of music, art, film and comics." Issue 1 offers fiction, graphics, interviews, a separate mini-comic book and "Savage Soundtracks for Swinging Lovers" — a four-artist EP recorded for the magazine. Issue 2 will include an "Elvis Presley Board Game."

Backed by a stockbroker, with color plates printed in Singapore, Phat sold 10,000 copies. But magazines half its size can be inventive, too. A bimonthly called The Idler ("literature for loafers"), first print run: 1,000 exists to encourage "sitting, thinking, writing and observing." Every issue is given a separate "launch party," each geared to making mainstream media folk feel young and trendy. This gambit has resulted in saturation publicity — and upped circulation to 3,000.

Those who opt for standard distribution face a struggle, however. Make-or-break book chains, like John Menzies and W. H. Smith have a history of aloofness toward independent titles. Even if they do deem a magazine acceptable, "artistic differences" frequently arise. Phat magazine proved a volatile case in point: The news trade took offense at a cover picture including a gun. No matter that it flagged a heartfelt

antique feature, both corner newsagents and mainstream chains eventually shunned it. Phat will reappear in the spring, but the philosophical and aesthetic stand-offs continue.

Some are resolved by people like Jim Heinemann, circulation manager for Time Out Distribution. This alternative agency started five years ago, as an arm of Time Out magazine, a London listings weekly. Heinemann is a can-do bloke with the requisite laid-back temperament. Small titles, he says, are nothing but a headache. Yet his company handles 30 or 40 a year. Heinemann sees himself as a mediator between Warren Christopher, "I mediate between a very staid, conservative business and a cottage industry where nothing is predictable."

Other self-started magazines choose A.K. Distribution. Three-year-old A.K. (which also publishes Noam Chomsky) maintains a triad of offices: one in London, one in Scotland, one in San Francisco. In Britain, its specialty is stocking specialist outlets: comic shops, galleries, clothes boutiques — even concerts. A.K. handles 100 indie magazines, titles that range from Girl Frenzy (a "feminist glossy") to Bad Attitude (a tabloid parody).

With luck and high standards, an indie can make the big leagues. When Saturday Comes, an irreverent soccer mag, started seven years ago with 100 copies. Now on issue 82, its circulation is 62,000. Corporate money is not inextricable to such success: Attitude, a "gay viewpoint" magazine to be launched in March, is backed by Northern & Shell PLC.

THE real problem such magazines face is that what they develop can so easily be co-opted by the mainstream. Says Gavin Hills, the editor of Phat, "The moment you achieve anything, you see it everywhere. The whole youth marketplace is desperate for ideas."

Yet Heinemann foresees more self-started mags. "As distributors, there's nothing in it for us at all. But we pursue them to encourage young talent. They really are the independent publishers of the future."

Cynthia Rose is a London-based journalist and the author of "Design After Dark."

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Austria	00-4337	Cyprus	00-4337	Russia	00-4337	Netherlands Antilles	00-4337	Russia (Moscow)	00-4337	United Kingdom	800-890-877
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British Virgin Is.	00-4337	Finland	00-4337	Slovenia	00-4337	Portugal	00-4337	Spain	00-4337		
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	00-4337	France	00-4337	Slovenia	00-4337	Portugal	00-4337	Spain	00-4337		
Cameroon	00-4337	Germany	00-4337	Slovenia	00-4337	Portugal	00-4337	Spain	00-4337		
Canada	00-4337	Ghana	00-4337	Slovenia	00-4337	Portugal	00-4337	Spain	00-4337		
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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Year To Date

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Year To Date
IBM	100 1/4	+1/4	1,200,000	105 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4
Microsoft	40 1/4	+1/4	1,500,000	45 1/4	30 1/4	40 1/4
Apple	45 1/4	+1/4	1,000,000	50 1/4	35 1/4	45 1/4
Oracle	35 1/4	+1/4	800,000	40 1/4	25 1/4	35 1/4
Sun	25 1/4	+1/4	700,000	30 1/4	15 1/4	25 1/4
Lucent	20 1/4	+1/4	600,000	25 1/4	10 1/4	20 1/4
Motorola	15 1/4	+1/4	500,000	20 1/4	5 1/4	15 1/4
Intel	10 1/4	+1/4	400,000	15 1/4	0 1/4	10 1/4
Comcast	5 1/4	+1/4	300,000	10 1/4	0 1/4	5 1/4
Verizon	4 1/4	+1/4	200,000	9 1/4	0 1/4	4 1/4
AT&T	3 1/4	+1/4	100,000	8 1/4	0 1/4	3 1/4
WorldCom	2 1/4	+1/4	50,000	7 1/4	0 1/4	2 1/4
Qwest	1 1/4	+1/4	20,000	6 1/4	0 1/4	1 1/4
Sprint	0 1/4	+1/4	10,000	5 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Year To Date
Amazon	10 1/4	+1/4	1,000,000	15 1/4	0 1/4	10 1/4
Netflix	5 1/4	+1/4	800,000	10 1/4	0 1/4	5 1/4
Blockbuster	3 1/4	+1/4	700,000	8 1/4	0 1/4	3 1/4
Home Depot	2 1/4	+1/4	600,000	7 1/4	0 1/4	2 1/4
Walmart	1 1/4	+1/4	500,000	6 1/4	0 1/4	1 1/4
Target	0 1/4	+1/4	400,000	5 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4
Kroger	0 1/4	+1/4	300,000	4 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4
Costco	0 1/4	+1/4	200,000	3 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4
Walgreens	0 1/4	+1/4	100,000	2 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4
CVS	0 1/4	+1/4	50,000	1 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Year To Date
UnitedHealth	100 1/4	+1/4	1,200,000	105 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4
Humana	40 1/4	+1/4	1,500,000	45 1/4	30 1/4	40 1/4
Wellpoint	35 1/4	+1/4	1,000,000	40 1/4	25 1/4	35 1/4
Blue Cross	30 1/4	+1/4	800,000	35 1/4	20 1/4	30 1/4
MetLife	25 1/4	+1/4	700,000	30 1/4	15 1/4	25 1/4
Prudential	20 1/4	+1/4	600,000	25 1/4	10 1/4	20 1/4
Aflac	15 1/4	+1/4	500,000	20 1/4	5 1/4	15 1/4
Genentech	10 1/4	+1/4	400,000	15 1/4	0 1/4	10 1/4
Amgen	5 1/4	+1/4	300,000	10 1/4	0 1/4	5 1/4
Novartis	4 1/4	+1/4	200,000	9 1/4	0 1/4	4 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Year To Date
Boeing	100 1/4	+1/4	1,200,000	105 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4
Lockheed	40 1/4	+1/4	1,500,000	45 1/4	30 1/4	40 1/4
Raytheon	35 1/4	+1/4	1,000,000	40 1/4	25 1/4	35 1/4
Northrop	30 1/4	+1/4	800,000	35 1/4	20 1/4	30 1/4
Boeing	25 1/4	+1/4	700,000	30 1/4	15 1/4	25 1/4
Lockheed	20 1/4	+1/4	600,000	25 1/4	10 1/4	20 1/4
Raytheon	15 1/4	+1/4	500,000	20 1/4	5 1/4	15 1/4
Northrop	10 1/4	+1/4	400,000	15 1/4	0 1/4	10 1/4
Boeing	5 1/4	+1/4	300,000	10 1/4	0 1/4	5 1/4
Lockheed	4 1/4	+1/4	200,000	9 1/4	0 1/4	4 1/4

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Boeing	5 1/4	+1/4	300,000	10 1/4	0 1/4	5 1/4
Lockheed	4 1/4	+1/4	200,000	9 1/4	0 1/4	4 1/4

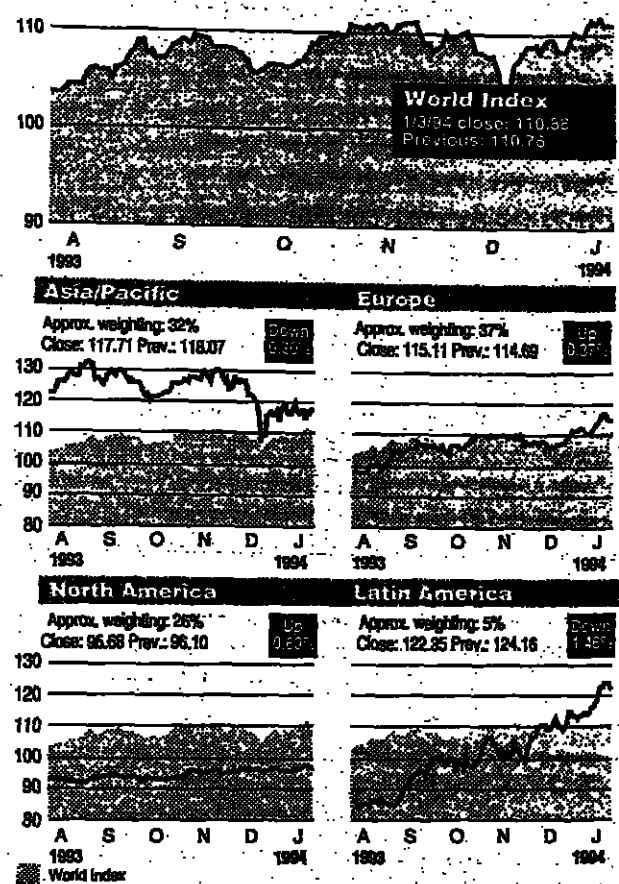
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Lockheed	4 1/4	+1/4	200,000	9 1/4	0 1/4	4 1/4



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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 280 top stocks in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

Industry	1992	1993	1994
Energy	108.71	108.10	-0.56
Utilities	117.82	117.74	-0.10
Finance	113.59	113.56	-0.05
Services	118.89	118.97	-0.07
Capital Goods	110.94	111.08	-0.13
Raw Materials	113.31	112.43	-0.78
Consumer Goods	86.57	86.32	-0.25
Miscellaneous	135.23	134.64	-0.44

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92261 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Shares Hit Highs In Europe

Rate-Cut Hopes Boost Markets

PARIS — Major European stock exchanges, led by Paris and Frankfurt, set record highs Monday in the year's first trading session amid hopes for lower European interest rates.

Paris surged to a record after banks cut interest rates, while Frankfurt advanced on hopes of lower inflation.

U.S. investors bought a record amount of foreign securities last year.

lower inflation. Swiss and Dutch stocks also set records, while London was closed for a bank holiday.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index advanced 0.37 percent, to 115.11.

The Paris Bourse was encouraged by lower interest rates, which are universally seen as needed to boost a lagging economy and counter high unemployment. Banks cut their prime rates to below 8 percent for the first time in 20 years.

The CAC-40 index closed at 2,290.56 points, up nearly 1 percent on the day. That was the index's fifth record high since Dec. 23.

In Germany, where the president of the central bank over the weekend forecast a fall in inflation for this year, stocks also surged to a record. The DAX spot trend index ended at an all-time closing high of 2,267.98 points, up 1.30 points, or 0.05 percent.

The Swiss Market Index, which tracks the top 22 blue-chip stocks, ended the day up 38.6 points at 2,996.2.

In Amsterdam, local institutions sent Dutch shares up, resulting in an all-time high on the AEX index, as they snapped up underperformers and bargains across the board. The AEX index added 6.10 points, to close at 420.37.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Vobis Slowed at Borders

German Computer Chain Alters Tactics

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

AACHEN, Germany — Theo Lievin has learned the hard way about the limits of a borderless European market when it comes to selling computers.

Mr. Lievin built Vobis Microcomputer AG into Germany's largest computer-store chain by promoting low prices on a house brand. But he has had to put his European expansion strategy back on the drawing board after running into unresponsive consumers in France, Spain and Italy.

This fall, the 41-year-old executive began offering his high-performance, low-cost Highscreen computers in Britain, but without Vobis. Instead of opening its own stores, the company is leaving the selling job to Dixons Group, which operates more than 400 outlets.

"We could never sell 12,000 computers in the U.K. this year without Dixons," Mr. Lievin said. "We may make less money, but we're doing it more easily. We're trying to grow in the easiest ways."

Mr. Lievin, who opened the first Vobis branch 12 years ago and now operates 200, is exploring a host of new approaches for expanding sales and restoring profits.

For 1993, sales growth is expected to slow to 15 to 20 percent, to 1.86 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.07 billion), following a 33 percent gain in 1992. Pretax profit was expected to drop 50 percent, to around 30 million DM.

Feeling the effects of Europe's recession and fierce competition, particularly by its German rival, Escom Computer AG, Vobis now expects to sell 455,000 Highscreen computers, significantly under earlier projections of 480,000 units.

In Germany, which accounts for the lion's share of company sales, Vobis Highscreen had more than 13 percent of the PC market in the third quarter, according to Dataquest, the market-research company. That was off about a half point from a year earlier, but still far ahead of the Compaq, Escom, IBM and Siemens/Nixdorf brands, which each had shares of 8 percent to 9 percent.

Escom, which has 115 stores in Germany and 120 outlets in seven other European countries, is accused by Vobis of copying its formula, but Wilfried Heise, a company spokesman, countered

that Vobis is now the copier. "We opened a megastore of 2,200 square meters (2,640 square yards) in April and we are more involved with business customers," he said. "Vobis is only doing that now."

Mr. Lievin's current plan shows little allegiance to his original formula, which called for small, neighborhood stores that stocked only Highscreen computers, priced 50 percent to 50 percent under name brands. He is testing significantly larger stores that offer a much larger product mix, including personal computers made by competitors, even

"This is an hourly business. A 10-year strategy doesn't do you any good because no one knows what will be in even two years."

Theo Lievin, founder of Vobis.

the noncompatible Apple Macintosh line. He is also branching out from the home PC market, selling through 70 dealers serving the business market.

"This is an hourly business, with the constant changes in price and performance," he said. "A 10-year strategy doesn't do you any good because no one knows what will be in even two years."

Industry observers accord Mr. Lievin guru status. "He's one of the European PC market's greats," said Steve Brazier, a Dataquest analyst who has closely followed the company. "He's had brilliant ideas and proved he could do it better than the Japanese and Americans. If it wasn't for him, the PC market in Europe would be in a sorry state."

Cashing in on the company's success, Mr. Lievin and co-founder Rainer Frilling early this year sold a controlling stake in Vobis to the huge German retailing group, Kaufhof Holding AG, which itself is controlled by Metro Vermögensver-

See VOBIS, Page 11

U.S. Factories Show Expansion In December

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. manufacturing sector expanded in December amid a surge in production and healthy increases in new orders, according to a report released Monday.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said its monthly index registered 57.9 percent last month, up from 55.7 percent in November and the highest rate since January 1993. It was the third consecutive month of growth in the manufacturing sector.

A reading above 50 percent generally indicates the manufacturing sector is expanding, while a reading above 44.5 percent over time generally means the overall economy is growing. A year ago, the index stood at 55.4 percent.

Of 20 industries tracked by the group, 13 reported improvements over November. The best gains were reported by the transportation industry — particularly auto, truck and bus makers — as well as plastics, rubber, fabricated metals, wood products, furniture and computers.

Each month the association polls 300 purchasing managers who buy the raw materials that fuel U.S. factories. Their purchasing habits are considered a reliable indicator of economic activity.

The Commerce Department reported Monday that construction spending in the rose 1.8 percent in November, the seventh straight month of rising spending. It had risen by 2.5 percent in October.

Secretary Roger C. Altman said he did not expect the U.S. economy to overheat in the coming months. In a televised interview, Mr. Altman said the economy should continue on course in view of the tenuousness of inflation coupled with a continued lack of robust credit demand.

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich predicted Monday that about 2 million jobs would be added to the U.S. economy in 1994 and that the unemployment rate could fall as low as 6 percent. It is currently 5.4 percent.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Japan Poll Shows Business Bearish

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A poll of Japanese business executives showed they expect little or no growth in the nation's slumping economy in the financial year beginning in April, according to a survey carried out by Kyodo News Service and published Monday.

Kyodo said that in its survey of top executives of 100 major corporations, 9 percent predicted that the economy would shrink, 13 percent forecast no growth at all, and 55 percent predicted growth of up to 1 percent for the year.

It said 61 of the executives looked for the economy to recover in the second half of this year, while 22 said recovery would come in the first half of 1995.

Macy Says Federated Move Doesn't Alter Its Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — R.H. Macy & Co. said Monday that Federated Department Stores Inc.'s purchase of half of a major secured claim from a Macy creditor "has not altered" Macy's plans to develop its own reorganization plan.

Myron Ullman, chairman of

Macy, which is in Chapter 11 bankruptcy-law proceedings, said. "Since August, we have been discussing with all of our creditor groups the development of a consensual plan of reorganization," he added. "Our priorities have not changed."

Federated announced Sunday that it had bought half of the secured claim held by Prudential Insurance Co. of America for \$449.3 million. Mr. Ullman noted Monday, after talks with Federated Chairman Allen Questrom, that the amount equaled less than 10 percent of all creditors' claims against Macy related to its 1992 bankruptcy-law filing.

"We will continue to work with all of our creditors — who together have claims exceeding \$6 billion — to arrive at a consensual plan that is in the best interest of the company, its employees, creditors and other constituencies," Mr. Ullman said.

"We view Federated as a creditor holding a portion of Prudential's claim," he said. "It would be inappropriate at this juncture for Macy's to discuss with any particular creditor the specific role they would play in our reorganization."

Mr. Ullman said the negotiating process with creditors was in "an early stage."

Federated described the talks with Macy as "cordial" and said Macy was "receptive" to further talks.

A Federated spokeswoman said she could not say whether further meetings had been scheduled.

Mr. Questrom has said that Federated, whose department stores include Bloomingdale's, was interested in ultimately owning all of Macy. But even though the transaction appears far from going through, analysts saw in Federated's move some positive signs for Macy and an indication of what role might await department-store chains in the U.S. economy.

"I think it again proves that department stores are not dead," Walter Loeb, a retailing analyst and consultant, said.

The stores, for example, despite sluggish sales of apparel, have reported strong sales of furniture, decorative items and appliances during the Christmas holidays.

James Mangano, a retail industry analyst with Burnham Securities Inc., said the Federated move "gives Macy a vote of confidence."

Mr. Questrom, she said, "is thinking that this investment is going to provide a superior financial return."

Traders drove prices of Macy's bonds higher Monday on speculation about a possible Federated-Macy combination, but trading turned quiet in the afternoon.

Macy's 14.5 percent bonds due 1998 traded Monday afternoon at about \$500 for each \$1,000 bond, off from \$510 earlier in the day but up from \$422.50 on Friday and a low of \$170 in 1992.

A big part of Macy's problems can be traced to the 1988 takeover battle for control of Federated, set off when Robert Campau, the Canadian real estate developer, made a bid for Federated. (AP, Reuters, NYT, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Argentine Regulators Bid for Respect

By Nathaniel C. Nash

Buenos Aires — When securities regulators announced recently that they had opened an investigation into Acindar Industries SA, a large steelmaker and one of the most heavily traded issues on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, it was as if there had been a small explosion on the exchange floor.

The regulators charged that Acindar had skimmed \$3.5 million in profit over the previous two years and diverted it to a company owned by several members of the Acevedo family, which has the controlling interest in Acindar. At the time, the company had just reported a big quarterly loss.

Officials at Acindar have denied any wrongdoing, saying their dealings with Lamina, the private company owned by the Acevedo family, were proper. Nevertheless, Acindar's stock, which had plummeted previous days with word of the losses, fell 9 percent more, hitting its lowest level on record.

But at least in some financial circles, respect for the country's National Securities Commission and its rash young regulators increased; investors began asking whether the agency, headed by Martin Redrado, its president, had finally gotten some teeth.

"This is exactly what the commission should be doing, because profit-skimming is a common practice among money companies listed on the Bolsa," Christopher Eckelstone, an analyst here, said of the stock market.

"It's one of the dirty little secrets of the capital markets; suck all the money out of the company that you can. There's a saying here, 'Rich men, poor company.'"

To be sure, emerging markets throughout the world are plagued by manipulation and fraud. Among the caveats with emerging markets are that financial statements are not always accurate, the price of a stock is often pumped up, and insider trading is not just common but in many places legal.

For the last few years, though, Argentina has struggled to earn credibility for its exchange, well aware that it brings in foreign capital and that fraud drives big investors away.

The securities agency in the last two years has flexed its muscles and tried to get tough in some high-visibility cases.

Yet companies, especially those run like family investment funds, have been particularly slow in learning that lesson.

"I've seen a lot of emerging markets," said a New York securities trader who asked not to be identified, "and there are worse than Argentina, but there are better as well." Mexico and Chile are generally considered exchanges where there is less of a problem.

Still, the Argentine securities agency in the last two years has flexed its regulatory muscles and tried to get tough in some high-visibility cases. It has initiated more than 80 investigations, and in 1993 it fined 54 directors of publicly listed companies and lifted the trading licenses of 12 securities firms.

It cited Citibank for not reporting some stock trades within 30 minutes, it pressed one

of Argentina's largest industrial concerns to revalue some assets the company had insisted were worth much less, and it stopped Loma Negra, an iron-ore producer, from overvaluing the value of some of its assets before selling corporate bonds.

Along the way, it has helped from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. For example, in September, Paul Fischer, for years a senior attorney in the SEC's enforcement division, spent two weeks in Buenos Aires, helping the enforcement division work on its investigative techniques.

And late in August, a team of Argentine and SEC regulators entered the offices of Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Corp., unannounced to review their trading practices — "to make sure they were accurately reporting trades," an official said. Commission aides say nothing illegal was found, but the message was unmistakable.

"We don't have that much to work with — we have limited resources, so we have to take on these big cases and make the most of them," said a commission official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The maximum fine that the commission can levy is \$8,000 for each securities violation. And though it can prosecute for insider trading, getting a conviction in Argentine courts, which are known for corruption and susceptibility to political manipulation, is nearly impossible.

In addition, the commission has only limited subpoena power, making it possible for a suspect to refuse to cooperate with investigations.

A bill is pending in the Argentine Congress that would permit fines as high as \$5 million and give the commission much broader powers. Approval, however, may take months.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Jan. 3												Dec. 31
Eurocurrency Deposits												
Dollars												
1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months	72 months	84 months	
1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months	72 months	84 months	
1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months	72 months	84 months	
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MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Gain In Weak Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks ended with a small gain Monday, but most other issues drifted lower on interest-rate concerns fueled by signs of U.S. economic growth.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.51 points, to 3,756.60.

N.Y. Stocks

after trimming an initial loss of 10 points. But declines led advancing shares by a 4 to 3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Interest rates in the bond market climbed to the highest level since August after purchasing managers reported an expansion in manufacturing for a third month in a row in December and the Commerce Department said construction spending rose in November for the sixth consecutive month.

The benchmark 30-year bond fell 28/32, to 97 1/8, and its yield was quoted at 6.41 percent, up from 6.35 percent. This was the highest closing yield since August.

If interest rates are headed higher, earnings must keep pace or stocks will fall, money managers said. Companies in the S&P 500 on average are expected to post earnings increases of 15 percent to 18 percent for the fourth quarter, compared with a year ago.

"Stock prices have gone about as far as they can with low interest

rates," said David Katz, chief investment officer of the \$160-million Matrix Asset Advisors Inc. "At this point, you're going to need better earnings to drive stock prices."

Sunshine Mining was the most active New York Stock Exchange issue, rising 1/4 to 3 1/4 at the price of \$2.80 an ounce, to \$394.70 for February delivery. The most-active American Stock Exchange issues were Echo Bay, up 1/4 to 1 1/4 and Royal Oak, up 1/4 to 5 1/4.

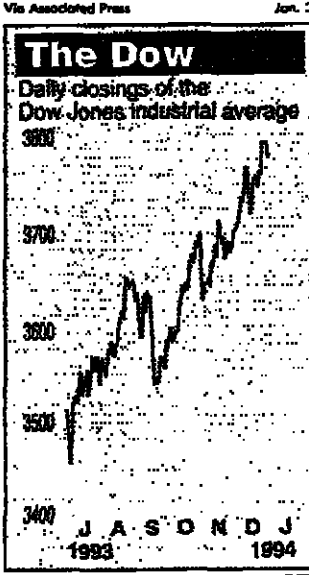
Among the active NYSE stocks were Ford Motor and General Motors. After executives gave strong sales outlooks for 1994 at an automotive industry conference in Detroit, GM was up 1/4 to 55 1/4, while Ford tumbled 1/4 to 63 1/4.

A rebel uprising in Mexico's poorest and southernmost province depressed a number of shares. American Depository Receipts of Telefonos de Mexico, which represent 20 series L shares, fell 2 to 65 1/2. Closed-end mutual funds specializing in Mexico also were lower.

Federated rallied 2 1/2 to 22 1/2 after the retailer said it had bought 50 percent of Prudential Insurance Co. of America's secured bankruptcy claim in R.H. Macy & Co. for \$48.3 million.

MCI Communications led the over-the-counter actives, unchanged at 29 1/2.

(Bloomberg, AP, UPI)



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
34,100	34 1/2	34 1/8	+1/4
24,100	24 1/2	24 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4
14,100	14 1/2	14 1/8	+1/4

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372
1,430	1,471	1,471	4,372

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	+2.51
3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	+2.51
3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	+2.51
3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	+2.51
3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	3,756.60	+2.51

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
443.75	443.75	443.75	+0.43
443.75	443.75	443.75	+0.43
443.75	443.75	443.75	+0.43
443.75	443.75	443.75	+0.43
443.75	443.75	443.75	+0.43

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
291.12	291.12	291.12	-0.81
291.12	291.12	291.12	-0.81
291.12	291.12	291.12	-0.81
291.12	291.12	291.12	-0.81
291.12	291.12	291.12	-0.81

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
773.00	773.00	773.00	-2.00
773.00	773.00	773.00	-2.00
773.00	773.00	773.00	-2.00
773.00	773.00	773.00	-2.00
773.00	773.00	773.00	-2.00

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
472.25	472.25	472.25	+0.09
472.25	472.25	472.25	+0.09
472.25	472.25	472.25	+0.09
472.25	472.25	472.25	+0.09
472.25	472.25	472.25	+0.09

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Close	Chg.
30 Bonds	101.51	-0.02
100 Bonds	101.51	-0.02
100 Bonds	101.51	-0.02
100 Bonds	101.51	-0.02
100 Bonds	101.51	-0.02

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
249,140,000	249,140,000	249,140,000
249,140,000	249,140,000	249,140,000
249,140,000	249,140,000	249,140,000
249,140,000	249,140,000	249,140,000
249,140,000	249,140,000	249,140,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Dec 31	Dec 31	Dec 31
75,000	75,000	75,000
75,000	75,000	75,000
75,000	75,000	75,000
75,000	75,000	75,000
75,000	75,000	75,000

S&P 100 Index Options

Dec 31	Dec 31	Dec 31
1,430	1,471	1,471
1,430	1,471	1,471
1,430	1,471	1,471
1,430	1,471	1,471
1,430	1,471	1,471

U.S. Economic Data Push Dollar Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was sharply higher Monday after data on the U.S. economy confirmed an accelerating recovery, dealers and analysts said.

The U.S. currency jumped to 1.7435 Deutsche marks from

Foreign Exchange

1.7382 DM, and to 112.70 yen from 111.825 yen on Friday.

David Wilson, a dealer at Credit Lyonnais, said there was strong corporate and institutional interest in dollars at the moment because the U.S. economy appears to be accelerating and interest rates appear to favor the dollar. The Federal Reserve Board is expected to raise U.S. rates in the first quarter of this year, while European countries and Japan are expected to let them fall, French banks, for instance, lowered their rates to below 8 percent on Monday.

Mr. Wilson said he expected the Bundesbank to further the trend on

Thursday, by cutting its Lombard and discount rates by half a percentage point each.

The dollar was also higher against the Swiss franc, trading at 1.4940 francs, up from 1.4880 francs, and at 5.9333 French francs, up from 5.9190 francs.

The British pound sank to \$1.4755 from \$1.4770.

"People are bullish on the dollar relative to the currencies of other industrialized countries," said Bal Khan, a trader at Bank of Tokyo.

"The U.S. looks poised for growth."

The latest sign of an improving economy came Monday, when the National Association of Purchasing Management said its index of manufacturing activity rose to 57.9 in December from 55.7 in November.

"The Purchasing Managers number was higher than expected," said Yanagi Hara, assistant vice president at Industrial Bank of Japan. That buttressed the notion that U.S. economic growth will strengthen in the first quarter, he said.

(AFP, APX, Reuters)

U.S. Investors Intensify Stock-Buying Abroad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American investors took advantage of higher returns abroad to buy record amounts of stocks and bonds of non-U.S. corporations and governments for most of last year, an economist for the Securities Industry Association said Monday.

Americans bought a record \$99 billion of debt and equities from abroad in the first nine months of 1993, almost doubling their full-year purchases of \$52 billion in 1992, the association said. In the third quarter, investors bought \$25 billion of stocks and \$21.4 billion of bonds from non-U.S. issuers.

"Institutions and individuals are looking for opportunities, and what they are seeing in the U.S. market in terms of total return is less than overseas," the economist, David Stroum, said.

The bulk of the investment went to Europe, in anticipation that stock markets would benefit from lower interest rates, though investment in emerging markets jumped 40 percent.

Purchases of shares in companies in the European Unionsurged to a record \$12.6 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$6.8 billion in the second quarter, the previous high. Within the EU, investors focused on British stocks, which attracted \$7.9 billion, compared with the previous high of \$5.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992.

(Bloomberg, APX)

Purchases of French shares reached a record \$1.1 billion, compared with a previous high of \$692 million in the second quarter of 1991.

Net purchases of German equities rose to \$1.7 billion, far beyond the record of \$903 million in the first quarter of 1990, and purchases of Dutch stocks came to \$861 million, eclipsing the record of \$588 million set in the 1991 second quarter.

More adventurous investors, meanwhile, ventured into emerging markets in search of higher returns, as economies of some developing countries grew at several times the United States' rate of growth.

In the first nine months of the year, investors bought \$7.9 billion of stocks from companies in developing countries, compared with about \$5.6 billion in all of 1992. More than \$4.8 billion was invested in Latin America, including \$1.6 billion in Argentina, \$1.3 billion in Brazil and \$1.8 billion in Mexico.

In Asia and the Pacific, U.S. investors bought a record net \$1.9 billion of Hong Kong shares in the third quarter, compared with the old quarterly high of \$957 million in the first quarter of 1992, and \$504 million of Singapore stocks, passing the old mark of \$395 million set in the second quarter of 1993.

Mexico's main stock-market index rose 47 percent last year, compared with 12 percent for the Dow Jones industrial average.

(Bloomberg, APX)

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Dec. 31

High Low Close Change

LONG GILT (LIPF)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIPF)

Est. volume: 4,237. Open interest: 10,141.

COCA (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

COFFEE (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

WHITE SUGAR (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

WHEAT (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

SOYBEAN (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

CORN (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

WHEAT (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

SOYBEAN (LCE)

Est. volume: 2,514. Open interest: 10,141.

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Buoyant Times on Dry Land for Hong Kong's Wu

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — There are more shares on land in this want-to-get-rich town, Gordon Y.S. Wu likes to say, than in Victoria Harbor, its less-than-framing port, where the 58-year-old engineer and developer will fearlessly take a plunge.

Nominally, Mr. Wu has lost a public bet that the Hong Kong-Guangzhou highway, the first superhighway into China, would be completed by September. Then he bet on Dec. 31, he just keeps losing the bet, so jumping into the harbor is his self-imposed penalty.

But in the grander scheme of Mr. Wu's ambition, he seems to be winning. He wants to pave southern China with a modern and profitable toll-highway system while also building a cluster of more huge electric power plants under license to the Beijing government.

Symbolically, the completion by early to mid-1994 of the first 40-km, 76-mile (123-kilometer) superhighway will be a major event in blossoming the image of the Pearl River Delta as a manufacturing corridor.

Though it will take years to repair the giant red scar that southern China's landscape now shows from the army of bulldozers reengineering its topography, Mr. Wu's transportation bridge will add to the economic nimbus that continues to billow in the region.

The road will rid the region of a grueling two-day, bumper-to-bumper round trip from Hong Kong's port to Guangzhou's factories. Once the highway opens, it will be possible to make the round trip in a morning. The \$13-a-vehicle toll road will merge Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou into a single sprawling metropolis, as they will be after July 1, 1997, when Hong Kong is to revert to Chinese control.

The highway's potential for revenue does not stop at the toll-ramp, Mr. Wu has development rights to 10 major interchanges along the way with more than 7 million square feet (650,000 square meters) of potential retail and office space.

Though he is several months behind schedule in the highway project that has taken more than four years to build and is currently projected to cost as \$1.4 billion, Mr. Wu has an impressive record in laying the foundations critical to sustaining southern China's economic boom.

The Hong Kong property-development concern that he heads, Hopewell Holdings Ltd., is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. By next year, the company, which has two coal-fired power plants operating in Guangdong Province, will be filling 35 percent of the province's electrical needs.

In an analysis of the road's progress, S.G. Warburg

Securities said in a report issued last autumn that delays and cost overruns could push the opening of its final segments to the end of 1994, even into early 1995.

"Frequent press comments by Hopewell in respect of early completion and early revenue collection have not materialized," the report said, adding, "The risks that the company has exposed itself to by the apparent lack of programming and detailed budgeting are significant, and it is this combination of unrealistic statements" and "the large sums of equity involved which give rise to concern."

These warnings notwithstanding, the capital markets have not flinched in their support.

With the opening of the first leg of the highway for the 30,000 vehicles a day crossing between Hong Kong and China, Mr. Wu will have established himself as a prototype developer, using foreign capital and management know-how to attack the bottlenecks in China's transportation and energy industries.

"There is no way China can get the money themselves to do the job," he said. "If I start working on nothing else but power generation until the day I die, I still can't fulfill 10 percent of what they want."

Largely because he has defined a market in a development area critical to China's leaders, Mr. Wu, as

much as any Hong Kong businessman, has the confidence of top Beijing officials.

"China never wanted to open up this sector, and I was the first one to crack it in 1984," he said, recalling that his final negotiations were with Li Peng, an electrical engineer by training who is now prime minister. "I would say he reluctantly agreed at that time," Mr. Wu said. As a result, these days the contracts just keep coming. Thanks to growing enthusiasm in Beijing and the China fever that is riding through capital markets in the West, he has all the financial backing he can handle.

He started an eight-city U.S. fund-raising tour in San Francisco last month to sell \$374 million of stock to help finance the power plants. "By the time I hit Denver," he said, "the stock was all sold, so I suggested we forget about the Eastern cities because I had work to do, but the underwriters insisted that we go through the motions."

One key to his strategy is to make sure that his joint-venture partners in China, usually units of provincial governments, are making as much as or more than he is. Another is to remove himself from the distribution of power. His plants will sell wholesale to China's distribution network, which will add its own distribution charge. "They are making more than we are," he said of the Chinese. "We get a minimum of 15 percent. If we don't get that, then I won't bring my bulldozers in."

China's New Taxes Sow Confusion in Foreign Ventures

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — Foreign business ventures, sent reeling by Beijing's surprise decision to float the yuan Saturday, are also scrambling to cope with a package of tax increases that took effect at the same time.

To ease the tax pain, Beijing issued regulations Thursday promising a full rebate for foreign ventures whose taxes rise under the new system during a five-year transition period.

Managers of joint ventures, however, said they still might have to raise prices. And the impact of both the currency changes and the new tax system is far from clear.

Since Saturday, foreign ventures have been told they would face a value added tax, a consumption tax on luxury goods and a turnover tax on services. These replace China's so-called consolidated industrial

and commercial tax, which had been levied on sales across the board.

"For a certain period of time, we'll make sure the present level of tax burdens are maintained for foreign enterprises," Zhang Zhiyong, deputy director of foreign tax at the State Tax Administration, said in a telephone interview. "We will consider cases on an individual basis to guarantee this."

In Beijing's joint-venture shops and hotels Monday, it was difficult to tell which of the price increases on imported goods such as food, alcohol and jewelry were a response to the devaluation of the yuan caused by its floating and which were the result of new taxes.

With inflation running at more than 20 percent in major cities, officials have expressed concern about the effects of trying to impose too many major reforms too quickly.

In Floating Yuan Stays Level

The yuan held steady in its first day as a floating currency on the Shanghai foreign-exchange swap center, news agencies reported. The dollar was quoted at 8.70 yuan.

The trade was quite normal, with a drop in turnover because it's the start of the year, "one broker for a foreign bank said."

Beijing scrapped a dual-rate currency system in floating the yuan. The dollar's value of 8.70 yuan, up from 5.80 at the previous official rate, reflects a 33 percent devaluation of the Chinese currency.

Brokers had not expected the currency to be floated until China opened a national foreign exchange center, scheduled for later this month. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Rothmans Units Tumble Malaysian Setback Hammers Stocks

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — Shares of Rothmans International PLC's Asian units plunged Monday after two large Malaysian stockholders rejected a plan to combine the tobacco company into a single Hong Kong-based business.

Rothmans executives in Hong Kong said they hoped to meet this week with leading shareholders of Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia) Bhd. to see if a new plan could be worked out.

The original plan, rejected Friday, would have merged Rothmans units in Malaysia, Singapore and northeast Asia into a company positioned for the huge Chinese market. The company's shares would have been listed on the Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Hong Kong exchanges.

Rejection of the plan hit shares in the existing companies. On the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia) fell 4.60 ringgit (\$1.71), to 21.40 ringgit; in Singapore, Rothmans Industries Ltd. dropped 1.15 Singapore dollars (72 U.S. cents), to 8.55 dollars.

The proposed merger was killed by the votes of Permodalan Nasional Bhd., a government investment company, and Lebara Tabung Angkatan Tentera, the armed forces pension fund.

Abdul Khalid Ibrahim, chief executive officer of Permodalan Nasional, which indirectly owns 17.87 percent of Rothmans Malaysia, said Saturday that the company had voted against the plan because it would have shifted investment out of Malaysia

and reduced Malaysian control.

"We decided that the best thing to do was to reject the move, and it is now up to Rothmans International to come up with a deal that will benefit all," he said.

Ang Kok Heng, senior research manager at TA Securities, said: "If Rothmans had talked to them properly, this thing could have been avoided."

"When you operate in Malaysia, you ought to consult with the authority before you come out with your proposal. You need their support anyway, so how can you not talk with them?"

Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia), which is 50 percent-owned by Rothmans International, accounts for most of the British tobacco company's profit in Asia.

Singapore Expected to Grow 7%

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore economists are predicting 1994 gross domestic product growth of around 7 percent after a stock market boom last year fueled a 9.8 percent rise in the economy.

Growth in 1994 is expected to be more broad-based and although stock market turnover will not see a fivefold jump as it did in 1993, private consumption and investment growth will be reasonably strong, they say.

"If you ignore the stock market, you will see growth continuing, led by manufacturing," said Paul Schymek, economist at Hoare Govett Singapore.

Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong announced in his New Year's Day national address that the Singapore economy grew at an annual rate of 9.8 percent in 1993 — faster than the 8.8 percent private economists had expected and far faster than the 5.8 percent increase in 1992. 1993 productivity growth outpaced wage increases for the first time in five years, Mr. Goh said. He said Singapore's economy would grow between 6 percent and 8 percent in 1994.

Productivity figures for 1993 are not yet available but third-quarter figures put productivity growth at 5.2 percent, compared with 7.5 percent in the second quarter.

Ramos Sees Growth
President Fidel V. Ramos said Monday that the Philippines may achieve lasting political peace in 1994, and he predicted the economy would grow by 4.5 percent during the year. Reuters reported from Manila.

Jakarta Offers Oil Incentives

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia announced incentives Monday for oil exploration in remote and high-risk areas of the archipelago to help boost reserves and stave off the day it becomes an oil importer.

The central plank of the long-awaited incentives was an immediate increase to 35 percent from 20 percent in the oil output share for contractors working in frontier zones under the umbrella of Pertamina, the state-run oil company.

Faisal Abda'oe, president of Pertamina, said he also expected that prices for the oil the company buys from contractors would be raised

to 25 percent from 15 percent of official Indonesian crude prices after five years of production at a frontier site.

"I think this package will attract more oil investors to Indonesia," said Mr. Abda'oe.

He said the incentives were designed to delay the point when Indonesia, which now produces about 1.5 million barrels per day of crude oil and condensates, becomes a net oil importer.

The government has said it might have to start importing oil around the turn of the century if fresh reserves were not found. Foreign oil executives had said that

finds in high-risk areas such as Irian Jaya, which borders Papua New Guinea, could delay the need to import oil at least until 2010.

Mr. Abda'oe said current recoverable oil reserves in Indonesia, the world's largest exporter of liquefied natural gas and a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, were around 11 billion barrels.

Most of the reserves are in easily reached areas in and around the main islands of Java and Sumatra. Executives of foreign oil companies working in Indonesia welcomed the basic outline of the package, although they said they had not details from Pertamina.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
A S O N D J 1993 1994		A S O N D J 1993 1994		A S O N D J 1993 1994	
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,088.40	11,888.30	+1.67	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,441.83	2,425.68	+0.65	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	Closed	2,173.60	-	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	17,417.24	-	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,288.85	1,275.32	+1.06	
Bangkok	SET	Closed	1,682.85	-	
Seoul	Composite Stock	879.32	866.18	+1.52	
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	6,070.56	-	
Manila	Composite	3,271.51	3,196.08	+2.36	
Jakarta	Stock Index	589.55	588.77	+0.15	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	Closed	2,188.07	-	
Bombay	National Index	1,686.33	1,613.64	+4.50	

Source: Reuters AFB
Interim 1 Month Data

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Hong Kong announced plans to set up a government-owned corporation called Airport Corp. that will finish building and will then manage the Chek Lap Kok airport.
- Taiwan has set a deadline for June for the privatization of three state-run companies — Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp., BES Engineering Corp. and China Petrochemical Development Corp. — as the first of 10 companies it plans to offer to the public.
- Malaysia's central bank increased the statutory reserve requirement of financial institutions by one percentage point, to 9.5 percent, to mop up \$600 million in liquidity.
- The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. will absorb charges of 300 billion yen (\$2.68 billion) over the next three years against nonperforming loans totaling 800 billion yen, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported.
- South Korea sold a record 2.07 million automobiles in 1993, up 21.3 percent from last year.
- Hongkong Bank Malaysia Bhd., a unit of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., began operations as a bank incorporated in Malaysia but ruled out any plans of selling its equity to local shareholders.
- South Korea will partially open its domestic bond market to direct foreign investment this year as part of a financial liberalization program.
- China, concerned that state assets are being sold off at bargain prices, has ordered a temporary ban on the sale of state housing, according to the Workers' Daily. AFP, AFP, UPI/AP

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For further details on how to place your listing contact:
PATRICK FALCONER in London
Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02
Fax: (44) 71 240 2254
Herald Tribune

AMEX Monday's Closing

Tables include the futures prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. See The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg
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SPORTS

OT Thrillers Spice Final Weekend of NFL Season

Raiders Slip Into Playoffs But Dolphins and Jets Fail

The Associated Press

The new year meant a new brand of NFL football: exciting, meaningful and filled with promise for the playoffs.

Throughout the 1993 season, teams were criticized for dull, conservative games, with a heavy emphasis on zone defenses and field goals. On the final weekend of the season and the first Sunday of 1994, the NFL couldn't have asked for more drama.

The Dallas Cowboys (12-4) had to go into overtime for a victory over the Giants that gave the defending Super Bowl champions home field for the NFC playoffs. The Giants (11-5) must play a wild-

NFL ROUNDUP

card game at home against Minnesota next Sunday.

New England also went into extra time before handing Miami a fifth consecutive defeat on Drew Bledsoe's fourth TD pass of the game. When the Los Angeles Raiders edged Denver in, yes, overtime, later in the day, the Dolphins were gone from the playoffs scene. And the Raiders, who rallied from a 17-point hole and tied the Broncos on the final play of regulation, were in.

Denver will be back at the Los Angeles Coliseum next Sunday for an AFC wild-card game.

Detroit beat Green Bay to win the NFC Central — and the right to be host to the Packers again Saturday in the playoffs.

Buffalo secured home field throughout the AFC playoffs with a victory at Indianapolis. The Bills (12-4) and Houston, which won its last 11 after a 1-4 start, and knocked the New York Jets out of the playoffs Sunday night, have a bye next weekend.

So do Dallas and San Francisco, the NFC West titans, which was at home against Philadelphia on Monday night.

Pittsburgh earned the final AFC slot when it beat Cleveland and the Jets lost. Pittsburgh will be at AFC West winner Kansas City on Saturday.

Raiders 33, Broncos 30: In Los Angeles, Jeff Jaeger's 47-yard field goal in overtime won it for the Raiders (10-6).

They had tied it on a 4-yard pass from Jeff Hostetler to Alexander Wright as time ran out in the fourth quarter, and Jaeger's conversion. Denver's Jason Elam missed a 40-yard field goal in overtime. Then LA went 49 yards on seven plays to Jaeger's fourth field goal of the game.

Tim Brown had 11 receptions for 173 yards and two TDs.

Oilers 24, Jets 0: In Houston, Cody Carlson, subbing for the injured Warren Moon, threw for two touchdowns and Gary Brown ran for one for Houston. Brown gained 85 yards to bring his season total to 1,002 yards, despite starting just eight games.

The Jets (8-8) would have made the playoffs with a win. But they gained just 169 yards.

Rams 20, Bears 6: In Anaheim, California, an impressive rookie season came to an end with Jerome

Bettis gaining 146 yards, giving him 1,429, second in the league to Emmitt Smith. Bettis carried a club-record 39 times for the Rams (5-11) against the Bears (7-9) and fell 57 yards short of Smith.

Bettis then talked about improving. "I'm going to try to get a little quicker laterally, and try to be able to stay on my feet better. I'll do some drills and work on that," said Bettis, who had the sixth highest rushing total for an NFL rookie.

Saints 20, Bengals 13: In New Orleans, the Saints finished 8-8 after a 5-0 start, making them one of just three teams since the NFL-AFL merger in 1970 not to make the playoffs after starting 5-0 or better.

"This has been a year of what-ifs and disappointments," cornerback Toi Cook said.

Cincinnati (3-13) gets the first pick in the 1994 draft.

Chargers 32, Buccaneers 17: In Tampa, Florida, John Carney kicked four field goals for San Diego (8-8), which won the AFC West in 1992 but was inconsistent this season. Duane Young and Natrone Means scored touchdowns set by interceptions and Anthony Miller had seven catches for 119 yards and a score.

Tampa Bay (5-11) has lost at least 10 games for 11 straight seasons.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Cowboys 16, Giants 13: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, the Cowboys blew a 13-0 lead, but got a break when the Giants seemed to play for a tie at the end of regulation. David Treadwell's 31-yard field goal tied it with 10 seconds left, but Eddie Murray's 41-yarder in overtime won it.

Patriots 33, Dolphins 27: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, the Dolphins rallied in the second half and forced overtime when Pete Stoyanovich kicked a 24-yard field goal with six seconds left.

But Bledsoe connected on a 36-yarder to Michael Timpson to win it. The quarterback was 27-for-43 for 329 yards.

Lions 30, Packers 20: In Pontiac, Michigan, where the teams play again next week, the Lions won with Erik Kramer and without Barry Sanders to win the NFC Central. Kramer threw an 8-yard, fourth-quarter touchdown pass to Rodney Holman, and the injured Sanders' replacement, Eric Lynch, had 115 yards and two TDs. The Lions (10-6) were in first place for an entire season for the first time since 1954.

Steelers 16, Browns 9: In Pittsburgh, the Steelers (9-7) won on three field goals by Gary Anderson and Eric Green's 14-yard TD reception. Then they had to wait for the Dolphins and Jets to lose to qualify for the playoffs.

Cardinals 27, Falcons 10: In Atlanta, Steve Beuerlein completed 27 of 33 passes for 278 yards and three touchdowns. Rookie Ron Moore, who didn't start the Cardinals' first five games, gained 96 yards for 1,018 for the season.



Emmitt Smith of Dallas absorbing a tackle by New York safety Myron Guyton (29) in the second quarter of the Cowboys' 16-13 victory.

Rushing Title Is 3d in a Row for Dallas Star

The Associated Press

Emmitt Smith won his third consecutive rushing title and Sterling Sharpe surpassed the record he set the previous season for receptions on the final weekend of the NFL season.

With only Monday night's game between Philadelphia and San Francisco remaining, most of the

individual honors were settled in the NFL on Sunday.

Smith rushed for 1,486 yards to beat out rookie Jerome Bettis of the Rams. The Cowboys' star had 168 yards on Sunday to join Steve Van Buren, Earl Campbell and Jim Brown as the only players with three straight rushing crowns.

Brown won the title eight of nine years.

Green Bay's Sharpe had six receptions Sunday, giving him 112 for the year, four more than he had in 1992.

San Francisco's Jerry Rice led the league with 1,450 receiving yards heading into Monday's game.

John Elway of Denver had 4,030 yards passing, with the 49ers' Steve

Young at 3,858 heading into the Eagles game.

Jeff Jaeger of the Raiders scored 15 points against Denver on four field goals Sunday and three extra points, giving him the scoring crown at 132.

Nate Odomes of Buffalo and Eugene Robinson of Seattle tied for the interceptions lead with nine.

One Bleeping Match Is Too Much

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — Australian officials threatened Monday to pull the plug on tennis's computerized line-call experiment at the Hopman Cup after the system malfunctioned because of magnesium in a player's racket.

The quarrel between Australia's Wally Masur and France's Cedric Pioline was disrupted on several occasions by rogue tees from the court-side machine, later blamed on Pioline's old-fashioned racket, which contains magnesium.

The system uses sensors installed beneath the court surface that react to iron filings in the ball — the flight of which is tracked by a computer to its precise landing position.

Hopman Cup organizers had been assured no outside metallic objects could activate the system and tournament referee Peter Belenger warned: "If there are any future problems, we would have to close it down."

The developers of the Tennis Electronic Lines, or TEL, system insist Pioline's racket is so unusual there is no danger of future malfunctions.

But they have already suffered setbacks during tests at the U.S. and Australian Opens, blamed on players' shoes and extreme weather conditions respectively, and Hopman Cup director Paul McNamee hinted his patience was wearing thin.

"We believe this is an isolated incident but TEL must solve it," he said. "There is no way this can happen again without catastrophic consequences for them. The integrity of this tournament cannot be damaged."

Masur, who beat Pioline 7-5, 6-4, was far from happy.

"I thought it really disrupted the match, almost to the point of being absurd," he said. Pioline, who beat Masur in last year's U.S. Open semifinal, was able to see the funny side, joking that the machine had gone off because he was "an iron man."

Most top players agree the accuracy of the machine is impressive when it works.

The use of the system reduces on-court officials from 11 to three. The only officials on court at the Hopman Cup are the umpire, net-cord judge and foot-fault judge.

But reservations persist about the cost of installing the system worldwide, the range of the magnetic field on the baseline and the added responsibilities for umpires who operate a hand-held computer key-pad.

The controversy deflected attention from a remarkable performance by Masur's teammate, Nicole Provis, against world No. 18 Nathalie Tauziat, which set Australia on the road to a 3-0 win.

Provis trailed by a set and 5-2 before clawing her way back to win the longest match of

the tournament, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, in 2 hours 14 minutes.

Australia now meets the winners of Tuesday's quarterfinal between Switzerland and the top-seeded Czech Republic.

The line-call system behaved itself during the evening session as unseeded Austria beat Spain to secure a semifinal against either Germany or the United States.

Judith Wiesner defeated world No. 4 Conchita Martinez in straight sets and Alex Antonitsch then recovered from a set down to beat Emilio Sanchez, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

(Reuters, AP)

Lendl Won't Retire Yet

Ivan Lendl said Monday he has shelved any plans of retirement from top-level tennis until the end of this year, Reuters reported.

The 33-year-old Lendl, playing on the U.S. team for the first time at the Hopman Cup, said he felt happier about his game after a seven-week winter break from the circuit.

"I'm definitely giving myself the whole year," said Lendl, who had a dismal 1993 with first-round defeats at the Australian, French and U.S. Opens.

He is now ranked 19th in the world and has not won a Grand Slam title since beating Stefan Edberg in the Australian Open final at Melbourne four years ago.

For Emmitt Smith, Above and Beyond With a Badly Hurt Shoulder, He Paced Cowboys' Victory

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Staffer

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — He carried the ball with one arm, his left. Between plays, he held the right arm stiff and against his body because the right shoulder had been separated, just before halftime. Something called the AC joint. Whatever it's called, it hurt.

Right-handed, he had no choice but to carry the ball with his left. On every tackle, even with 270-pound (122-kilogram) maulers on him, he tried to maneuver his body to fall on the left side, not the right. He could not block anybody, so he went into pass routes and tried to pull the ball into his chest with the one good arm.

On the final drive of the game, a 12-play march in overtime of a pivotal and brutal game against a stubborn and resourceful arch-rival, he touched the ball nine times.

Every time the camera zoomed in tight, his face wore the contorted scowl of a man in unendurable pain. And after every play, his teammates would ask: "Can you make it?" And Emmitt Smith of the Dallas Cowboys would lie and say: "Yea, O.K., just help me up."

Help him up? The Cowboys should carry him around and feed him grapes like adoring servants after what he did Sunday at Giants Stadium, in one of the dullest professional football games you'll ever see.

We won't even dwell on the fact that he rushed for 168 yards and won the NFL rushing title for the third consecutive year. What really counted is that he carried 32 times, caught 10 passes, and was so close to being single-handedly responsible for the Cowboys' 16-13 victory over the Giants' 11-5.

Do we really need to wait for votes to be tabulated before we know Emmitt Smith is the most valuable player in the NFL?

Joe Brodsky, who coaches the Cowboys' running backs, got Smith on the sidelines early in the third quarter and tried to talk him out of the lineup. Players would ask Smith if he wanted out. Smith would reply he wanted a week off, which could be accomplished only by beating the Giants to win the NFC East and getting the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs.

"I've never seen anything like it and I'm glad I was on the field with him 'cause I probably never will again," said Michael Irvin, the all-pro wide receiver. "A football player's mentality is to get up no matter how hurt."

"But at some point, when it's beyond bad, somebody convinces you to go to the sideline, tells you, 'Hey, there's too much football left and we'll need you down the road.' I wanted to tell Emmitt that today, I really did. But I couldn't. I told him once, 'Emmitt, we need you.' And he said, 'Then help me up and get in the huddle.'"

The Cowboys, marginally, are not a championship team without Emmitt Smith. Borderline playoff team, maybe not even that.

Smith was locked in a salary dispute and missed the first two games this season, and the Cowboys went 0-2. He played one game against Atlanta because of an injured leg, and the Cowboys lost that one. In a 12-4 season, the Cowboys lost only once when Smith played the whole game.

If Smith has to come out of the game, the Giants win, it's that simple. With Smith at full strength, the Cowboys took a 13-0 lead because they called his number every play. The game plan called for him to carry on 90 percent of the running plays anyway. Plus, the Giants decided to play a two-deep zone, effectively removing Irvin and Alvin Harper from the game and daring the Cowboys to beat them with one man, Smith.

On the drive in which the Cowboys took a 10-0 lead, Smith handled the ball 8 of 10 plays, including the 5-yard touchdown reception. It was his 46-yard run — the tackle at the end of the play resulted in the shoulder separation — that led to the field goal for a 13-0 lead.

You think it was a coincidence that the Giants started their fabulous comeback while Smith was in and out of the lineup? It wasn't. Instead of third-down conversions, Troy Aikman found a pass being batted down, a receiver being stopped short of the first-down marker. Smith would have taken care of all that.

On plays where Smith would have picked up a blitzing linebacker, Aikman was now being dumped. They padded up the shoulder, wrapped it in an Ace bandage, put the shoulder pads back on and held their breaths.

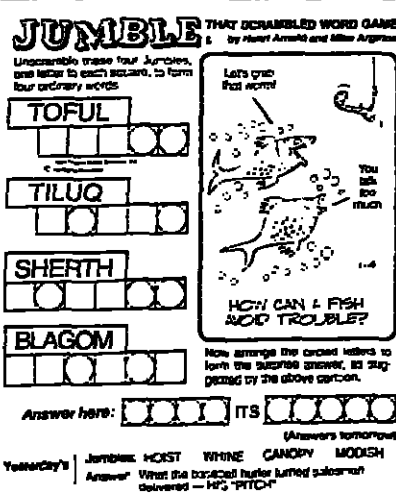
O.K., football players play with pain all the time. Ronnie Lott once ordered a trainer to cut the tip of his pinkie off rather than come out of the game. People have played with broken legs and arms. Most of the time, we're talking about defensive players or linemen, not running backs. Emmitt Smith, remember, has to take a handoff and run with the football or catch it, then absorb his instead of doling them out.

The bottom line was clear to everybody on the visiting sideline. When Smith carries 20 times or more the Cowboys are 38-1. When he rushes for 100 yards or more, the Cowboys are 28-1. "So I had to tolerate it and deal with it," Smith decided. "Every time I carried the ball, and every time I came off the field I was really hurting. I'd say, 'Yea, I'm all right.' Yea."

On his last big play, a 10-yard gain to the 24 which would set up the 41-yard, game-winning field goal, Smith stiff-armed a Giants tackler. With his bad wing, the right one. Instinct. It was already swollen, the range of motion was limited.

Somebody asked Smith whether he heard it separate. "I don't know," he said. "I'd been hearing bones crack all day."

DENNIS THE MENACE



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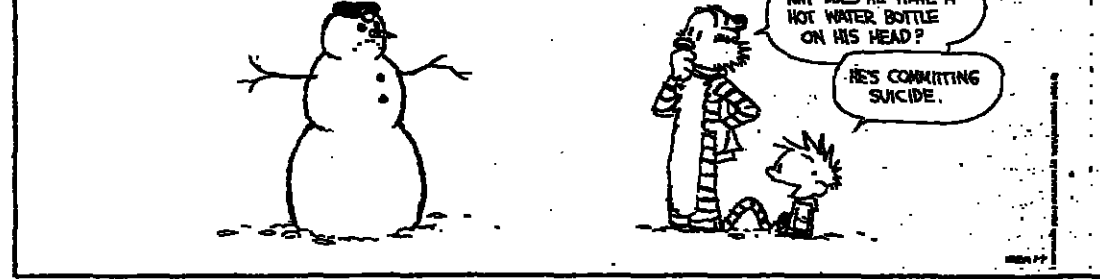
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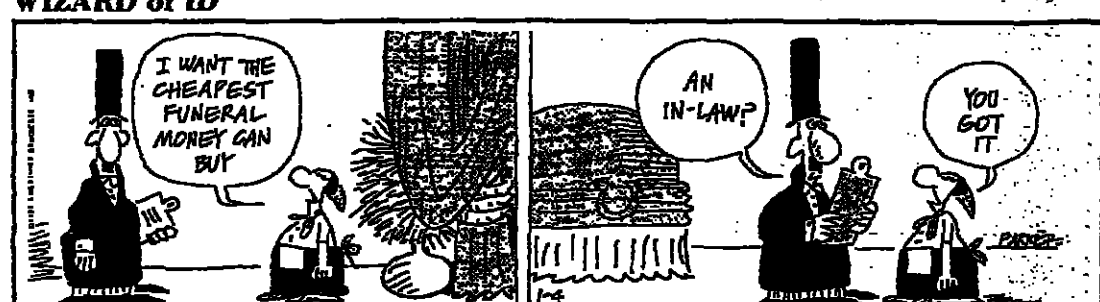
DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORT An American

A Sore Foot Worries the Tar Heels

KEYBOARD

B.C. 1993

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

FOOTBALL

BASKETBALL

HOCKEY

BASEBALL

SOFTBALL

VOLLEYBALL

TENNIS

GOLF

SWIMMING

DIVERGING

SYNCHRONIZED

ARTISTIC

RHYTHMIC

FREE

NATURAL

Olympic

World

European

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Pan American

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SPORTS

An American at the Wicket, With Time Out for Tea and Sympathy

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — When I started to write this column, I was on my way to the loss of three, chasing an unimpressive 141. We'd been having a useful innings. Seven wickets were in hand and 12 overs were still to be bowled, so there was no need to accelerate the run rate.

Did any — any — of our American readers understand a word of that?

I jolly well think not. Americans think cricket is a swishy game played by soft Englishmen in long white pants and funny floppy hats. We Yankees don't realize it's a tough, tough life.

Go ahead, snark. I, too, used to think cricket was good for nothing except explaining how Britain lost its empire. (Too many breaks for tea.)

Well, sports fans, I played the game for the first time the other day, and I

have some bad news. It's hard. Very hard. Humbling, even.

I played for a team of foreign correspondents against the British Ambassador's XI at a leafy suburban Johannesburg sports club. Lots of the chaps on the ambassador's side were named Nigel, and the captain was called Sir. Fine wine and stout whiskey flowed from the clubhouse bar during a languid lunch break. In the distance, polo ponies went through their daily workout. Knew this was a life.

I suspect I was invited because I'd mentioned a few weeks before to a British back that I found myself wanting to the game of cricket, which is on television all the time here. He was astounded. He'd never met a Yankee who'd made such a bizarre confession.

Most Americans don't "get" cricket because we can't help comparing it to baseball. This is a mistake. Yes, both games involve lurching, lurching about

the meaning of life. Both involve using a wooden stick to strike a round ball, thrown at you with malice, into the gaps of a field arrayed with opposition players.

Beyond that, it's chalk and cheese. Americans play baseball to win (it's just the way we are). Proper cricket is usually played to a draw. We wrap up a game in a few hours; proper cricket takes five days. Our players argue with the umpire; theirs call themselves out to spare the umpire the grief. Our pitcher is their bowler. Our ball is their no ball.

What to us are foot tips can for them be home runs (or their rough equivalent, which are boundaries). Our batters stay at the plate for a minute or two; theirs can stay at the plate — which they call the crease — for five hours, 10 hours, a couple of days, and so on.

But after in these many ages, proper cricket has begun to lose its grip. The five-day game is giving way to the one-day game, for the same reason every

other important revolution of the second half of the 20th century has occurred. Television.

One-day cricket is a bit like baseball. At the end of the day, there's a winner and a loser. There's occasionally even drama, as when a game comes down to the last ball bowled. I saw it happen once, right here on television.

We played a one-day fixture, and my side fielded first. I handled all the chances I got cleanly, and even hit the stumps from square leg. Trust me, this is a notable achievement. Of course, I had an unfair advantage. I'm American. I can throw a ball. Most cricket players are right-handed. The rules of the game restrict the act of bowling (pitching) to an awkward windmill delivery, and it screws up the rest of their throwing something awful.

I also did a short spell of bowling, and took a wicket. (This, too, is a pretty big deal.) But this one was tainted. Try as I

might, I never could manage to keep my elbow from breaking. My British opponents could see this, but with a few tolerant mumbles about preserving "the special relationship," they turned the other cheek.

You've got to hand it to the Brits. They invent this quirky game in which both the bowling and batting are unnatural physical acts — and yet it has an obsessive following in Asia, Africa, Australia and parts of the Americas.

The secret? I think it's the tea. Tea is marker of time and place, an enforcer of order and custom. What have cricket players done every afternoon at 4 since time immemorial? No matter what country they're in? Why, they break for tea. I sometimes play tennis on Saturdays at a club here, and we stop at 4 each afternoon for tea. My wife takes a jewelry-making class. Same thing. This drives us nuts. Obviously, though, it works in places where mother England left a

deeper imprint. It connects each to the other, to the empire, to the crown.

But I digress. There is still the matter of the batting.

I need to start by pointing out that I consider myself a pretty good baseball batter, and this bit of hubris may explain why, as a batsman, I proceeded to ignore all my own good advice about not confusing cricket with baseball. The cricket bat is so big. The ball comes in so slowly (even if it does bounce). I thought: I'm not going to play silly defensive cricket shots. I'm going to rip the ball. Knock it for a four, then knock it for a six, then ...

The first delivery, I was clean bowled. Out for a royal duck! This means that I missed the ball completely with my roundhouse baseball swing, and worse, the ball proceeded to knock over my undefended stumps. What ignominy! Baseball knows no lows quite so low.

The ever-diplomatic Brits, seeing my pain, invoked a no-first-ball-out rule. I wasn't sure whether to be relieved or embarrassed, but at least I had a second chance.

I took a silly little defensive cricket swing at the next ball and stroked a weak single. That's all I needed. Obviously, the first ball had been a fluke!

On the next delivery, I took a mighty baseball swing once again — and was clean bowled again!

As I write this now, several days later, I remain inconsolable. Some guys bat for two days. I, a good batter, was out in 90 seconds. Twice.

But as I mentioned, at least cricket serves up some life lessons. Here are three. Pride cometh before a duck. Flappy bats keep the sun off the back of your neck (mine's burned to a crisp). And Riestling makes a lovely lunch wine, doesn't it?

A Sore Foot Worries the Tar Heels

The Associated Press

When Donald Williams was injured, Dante Calabria got his chance. Marshall's Thundering Herd couldn't tell the difference.

Calabria, a sophomore guard, hit 8 of 10 from the field in scoring career-high 20 points and leading No. 2 North Carolina over Marshall, 116-62, on Sunday.

Williams, a junior who has been averaging 20 points a game, is nursing a sore left foot.

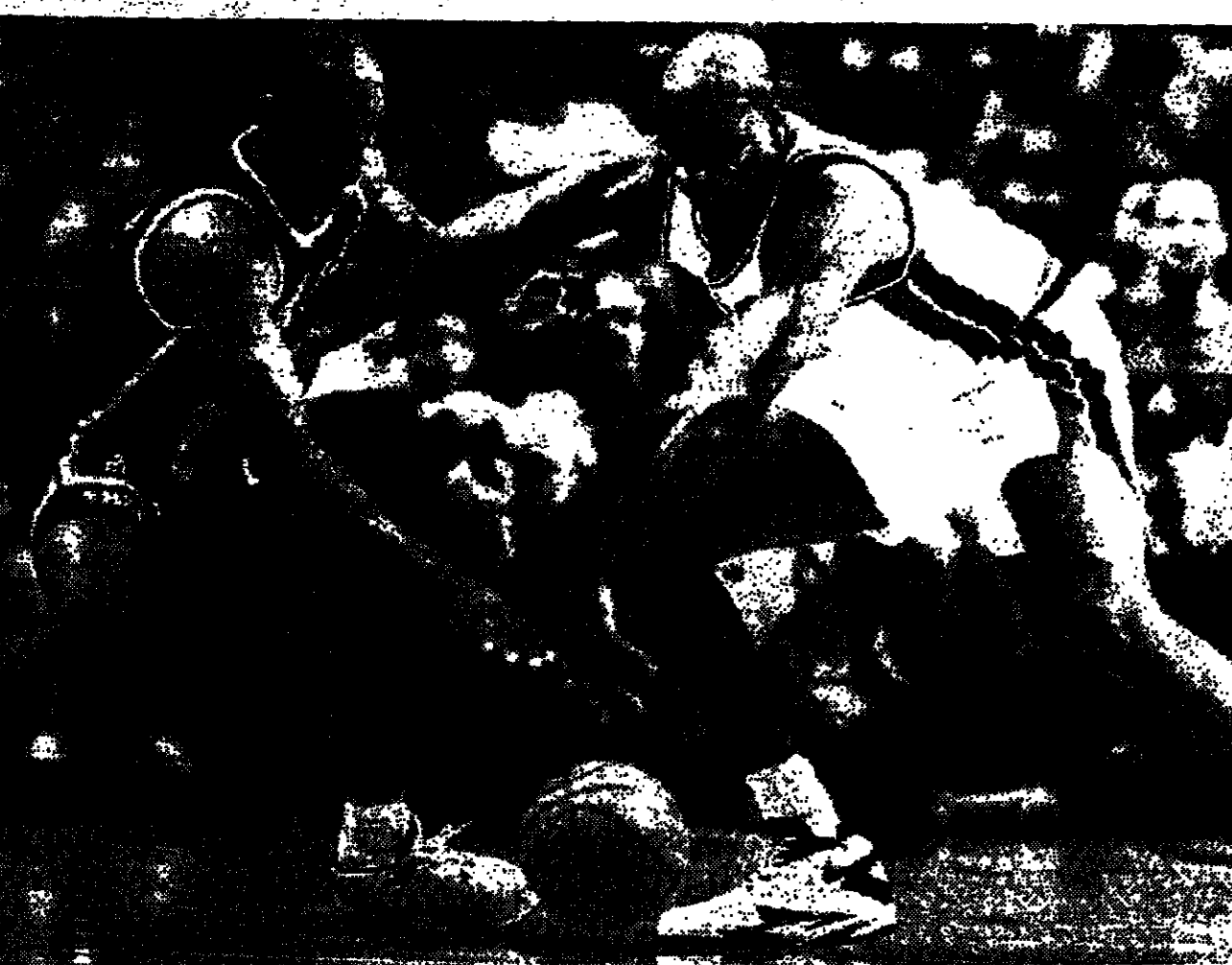
"I'm worried," said North Carolina coach Dean Smith. "The doctors said it could be the fifth metatarsal, which would be the worst scenario, or it could be tendinitis, which would be the best."

North Carolina starts its Atlantic Coast Conference season Wednesday against North Carolina State.

Calabria was one of six players in double figures for the Tar Heels: No. 4 Temple 67, St. Joseph's 54.

In Philadelphia, Aaron McKie scored 24 points and grabbed nine rebounds as the Owls (6-1, 1-0) posted an Atlantic 10 victory.

No. 19 Purdue 95, San Francisco 81; in Daily City, California, Glenn Robinson scored 32 points, surpassing 1,000 points for his career, and grabbed 14 rebounds to rally Purdue. The Boilermakers' 13-0 start is their best since 1911-12.



Terry Mills of the Detroit Pistons, right, battles for the ball with Vernell Coles of Miami during Sunday's game, won by the Heat, 93-85.

Sixers Stop Nuggets' Streaks

The Associated Press

Every once in a while there is an NBA game that defies logic.

One such instance came Sunday night at Denver, where the Nuggets had their nine-game home winning streak and five-game overall winning streak ended by the lowly Philadelphia 76ers, 96-80.

The Sixers led by at least 10 points throughout the second half

and answered Denver's only charge with a 10-0 run that put them ahead by 20 in the fourth quarter.

"It was probably our worst performance of the year," Denver coach Dan Issel said. "There really is not one positive thing you can say about it."

At 11-17, Philadelphia has the fifth-worst record in the Eastern Conference. Denver, despite its 14-14 record, was the hottest team in the league entering play Sunday.

None of that mattered to the 76ers, who completed a season sweep of the Nuggets. Philadelphia beat Denver 101-93 on Dec. 15.

Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf, who leads the Nuggets with a 30.7 average, was held to six points on 3-of-15 shooting.

Guarding him was Dana Barros, the Sixers point guard, who had 14 points and five assists on offense. Clarence Weatherspoon had 21 points and 10 rebounds, and Shawn Bradley added 13 points.

"Denver is a good ball club,"

Isiah Thomas to Knicks or Not?

The Associated Press

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Disputing newspaper reports, Detroit Pistons officials said Monday that Isiah Thomas, the backbone of the team for 12 years, was not heading to the New York Knicks.

The Detroit Free Press reported that the 32-year-old guard would be part of a deal that would bring small forward Tony Campbell to Detroit. The Free Press, citing an unidentified source, said the Pistons also would get the Knicks' first-round draft pick in 1994.

The Detroit News reported that the deal would take place if the Knicks are unable to acquire Derek Harper from Dallas.

But the Pistons president, Tom Wilson, said neither he nor Billy McKinney, the team's director of player personnel, had talked with the Knicks. "And as far as I'm concerned," Wilson added, "Isiah Thomas is welcome here until he retires."

Thomas is in the last year of a contract that is paying him \$2.4 million this season. He cannot be traded without his permission.

Bradley said, "But we seem to play well against them." Hornets 124, Knicks 123: In New York, Charlotte won in overtime, thanks to a big boost from Eddie Johnson and LeRon Ellis, filling in for injured starters Larry Johnson and Alonzo Mourning.

Johnson scored 32 points, including 18 in the fourth quarter, and Ellis had a career-best 15, including a three-point play in overtime, that put Charlotte ahead for good.

Jazz 92, Trail Blazers 90: In Portland, Utah came back from a 19-point deficit for its fourth straight victory.

"We got some easy baskets by playing defense in the first half," Portland's Rod Strickland said. "In

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	18	3	68
Orlando	16	5	64
Atlanta	13	8	55
New Jersey	12	9	52
Washington	11	10	51
Philadelphia	10	11	48
Charlotte	8	13	44
Central Division			
Chicago	18	3	68
Cleveland	16	5	64
Indiana	14	7	58
Pittsburgh	12	9	52
Memphis	10	11	48
San Antonio	8	13	44
Pacific Division			
Seattle	22	1	88
Portland	18	5	72
Golden State	14	9	56
LA Clippers	12	11	52
Phoenix	10	13	48
LA Lakers	8	15	44

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
AFC East			
New England	12	4	48
Pittsburgh	10	6	40
Buffalo	8	8	32
Indianapolis	6	10	24
AFC Central			
San Diego	12	4	48
Denver	10	6	40
Kansas City	8	8	32
Cleveland	6	10	24
AFC West			
LA Raiders	12	4	48
San Francisco	10	6	40
Seattle	8	8	32
Denver	6	10	24

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	18	3	68
Philadelphia	16	5	64
Pittsburgh	14	7	56
Washington	12	9	48
Florida	10	11	40
NY Islanders	8	13	32
Toronto	6	15	24
Metropolitan Division			
Pittsburgh	18	3	72
St. Louis	16	5	64
Buffalo	14	7	56
Norfolk	12	9	48
Quebec	10	11	40
Ottawa	8	13	32
Western Division			
Calgary	18	3	72
Edmonton	16	5	64
Los Angeles	14	7	56
Anaheim	12	9	48
San Jose	10	11	40
San Jose	8	13	32

OLYMPIC SPORTS

Nordic Combined

Results Monday in the World Cup and Junior events in Oberstdorf, Germany:			
Men's Normal Hill, Team Sprint	1. Austria (1:14.1)	2. Germany (1:14.4)	3. Sweden (1:14.7)
Men's Normal Hill, Individual	1. Austria (1:14.1)	2. Germany (1:14.4)	3. Sweden (1:14.7)
Men's Large Hill, Team Sprint	1. Austria (1:14.1)	2. Germany (1:14.4)	3. Sweden (1:14.7)
Men's Large Hill, Individual	1. Austria (1:14.1)	2. Germany (1:14.4)	3. Sweden (1:14.7)

SIDELINES

Morceli Is L'Equipe's Top Athlete

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — The Algerian distance runner Mourad Morceli was named 1993's athlete of the year on Monday by the French sports daily L'Equipe.

Morceli, 23, who won the world 1,500-meter title in Stuttgart in August and was undefeated throughout the year, beat Linford Christie, the world champion in the 100 meters, and Michael Jordan in the annual ranking.

The Algerian also broke the world record for the mile in September with a performance of 3 minutes, 44.39 seconds.

(Reuters, AP)

Christie Is Sportswriters' Choice

BRUSSELS (AP) — Linford Christie, the British sprinter, and the German swimming prodigy Franziska van Almsick were voted Monday the top 1993 European athletes by the UEPF union of European sportswriters.

Christie beat Spanish cyclist Miguel Indurain in the men's division. Van Almsick topped British hurdler Sally Gunnell in the women's.

The UEPF groups 40 national sportswriters federations in Europe. Christie, 33, added the world title last summer in 9.87 seconds, only .01 seconds shy of the world record.

Van Almsick, 15, won six gold medals and a silver at the European swimming championships in Sheffield, England last summer.

IAAF Prepares to Sweeten the Pot

TURIN (AP) — Primo Nebiolo, president of track's world governing body, said in an interview Monday that entry bonuses and richer prizes would be given at the 1995 World Championships to meet growing demands by athletes.

Prize money at world championships has been a controversial issue for Nebiolo's International Amateur Athletics Federation in the last two years with top athletes threatening not to compete if they were not rewarded.

Titists at the 1993 championships in Stuttgart received a luxury car as a prize and Nebiolo was quoted Monday in the Turin daily La Stampa as saying the IAAF plans to give out smaller cars for 2d and 3d placed athletes in the 1995 Championships scheduled in Göteborg, Sweden.

He said that each athlete entered in the next World Championships will be given a bonus of \$1,000.

Ferrari Hires Japanese R&D Head

MARANELLO, Italy (Reuters) — Ferrari has hired Japanese engineer Osamu Goto to head their research and development department, the Italian Formula One team said Monday.

The 45-year-old Goto previously held the corresponding post with the McLaren team and had also worked as Honda's Formula One engineer. He had recently returned to Japan to work with a Tokyo research unit.

Ferrari has had no Formula One victory since the 1990 season.

Injury Clouds Pat Cash's Comeback

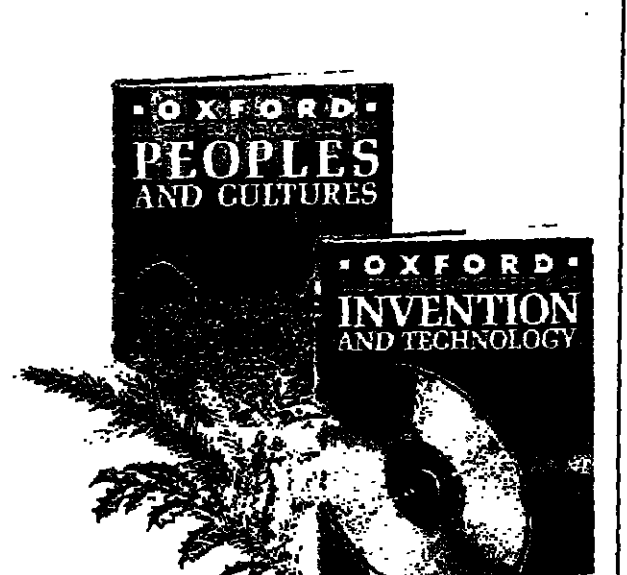
ADELAIDE, Australia (Reuters) — Former Wimbledon champion Pat Cash's return to top-flight tennis faltered Monday when he suffered a back injury in the first round of the Australian men's hardcourt championship.

Cash, playing in his first ATP tournament for 15 months, strained his back during his 4-6, 6-1, 6-3 defeat by Russian teenager Yevgeny Kafelnikov.

The 28-year-old Australian, who won Wimbledon in 1987, is trying to come back after recovering from a serious knee injury.

Cash said he sustained Monday's injury in attempting a smash at 4-4 in the opening set. Although he won the set, Cash appeared to be uncomfortable during the remainder of the match, which lasted just under two hours.

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ART BUCHWALD

Down With Voice Mail

WASHINGTON — I have big plans for 1994. The first thing I am going to do is destroy all voice mail in the country. I will work to get a law passed stating that anyone who has a voice-mail machine will either be fined or sent to prison without parole for 10 years.

I am not talking about personal voice-mail boxes, but those at department stores, airlines, businesses, institutions of higher and lower learning and service companies that people call for help.

Buchwald

I now have a 9-year-old boy in Boston named Christopher Lyon working on a device that will cause a voice-mail box to self-destruct once it comes into contact with a human voice.

I am also starting a campaign to stop people from using the phrase "information highway" as a means of describing a new method of communicating with another electronic system.

I am recommending a five-day waiting period for the authorities to conduct a background check on the person who wants to use it. If you have a history of violence or have a police record, you will not be permitted to use the phrase. The reason for this is that, in the wrong hands, "information highway" could cause terrible accidents to drivers.

In the past, because of my liberal leanings, I have been against capital punishment. Recently I've changed my mind. I have no problem recommending the death penalty for workmen who don't show up when they are supposed to and any person making a junk call after 7 o'clock in the evening. Operators making junk calls before 7 should be sentenced to hard labor for seven years.

I am also advocating the death penalty for those who garble their telephone numbers on your answering machine so fast that you can't understand them.

Crime is something that is not going to disappear in 1994. I'm in favor of a law rationing programs such as "Hard Copy," "A Current Affair" and others that claim to replicate "actual crimes." Every violent series will be allowed to show no more than 10 top gun murders a year. You would also be required to have a special permit to portray rape and other forms of violence.

Continuing with the crime issue, I am calling for the prohibition of hardened criminals appearing on TV talk shows. This includes crooked cops who wear paper bags over their heads when confessing their crimes.

I also plan to ask church leaders to distribute pamphlets to police officers in their cars and at station houses explaining that selling drugs, stealing dirty money and beating up innocent citizens is not what they have been hired to do.

Barnes Collection Drew 1.5 Million to Paris Show

Agence France Presse

PARIS — The Barnes Collection, on display for 100 days at the Musée d'Orsay here, drew a record 1.5 million visitors, museum officials announced Monday. Between Sept. 8 and Jan. 2, when the exhibit closed, visitors streamed to the museum to view the 72 works shown for the first time outside Merion, Pennsylvania.

Washington and Tokyo will be the next stops for the artworks, collected by Albert Barnes, who died in 1951 at age 79. Barnes created his foundation in 1922 but strictly limited access to the collection.

Nineteen ninety-four will be a great year. Wonderful things are going to happen. Donald and Marie Trump will raise a baby who will be asked by Donald to sign a pre-nuptial contract when she reaches 10.

In spite of all the reform plans I have outlined, I will not call for the downfall of American companies that make faulty products, politicians who lie about their bank accounts and diaries, Wall Street firms involved in shady insider deals and lawyers who have their fingers crossed while maintaining the innocence of their clients.

The reason is that these people provide me with material for 85 percent of my columns.

Reborn Rockers Look to Heaven, Again

By Guy Garcia

NEW YORK — Dressed in brooding black, with silver and wooden crucifixes dangling from his neck and a dense tangle of curls cascading around his shoulders, Michael McDermott could at first glance be mistaken for one of the legions of young rockers who have made a mantra out of sex, drugs and the meaningless of life.

But near the end of his opening set at the Bottom Line in New York recently, the 25-year-old songwriter from Orland Park, Illinois, revealed a loftier aim as he performed a song called "Leave It Up to the Angels," from his new album "Gethsemane."

Backed by ringing guitars and a pounding beat, McDermott closed his eyes and clutched the microphone as he confessed, "I'm frightened by the way I feel, maybe you are too. I'm losing faith in everything and everyone but you." By the time the song ended with the exhortation to "leave it up to the angels... surrender, surrender," it had become an urgent incantation of the redeeming power of faith.

McDermott is hardly alone in his quest for deliverance. Recent albums and videos by acts as diverse as U2, Peter Dinklage, Matthew Sweet, Rickie Lee Jones, Concrete Blonde and Sade's "Lovers Rock" express a spiritual yearning that harks back, consciously or not, to rock's gospel roots and a generational groping for more eternal values.

Not since the peace and love era of the '60s, when spiritual transcendence was celebrated by the likes of Bob Dylan, the Beatles and Joan Baez, have religious themes been so conspicuously prevalent in pop.

For McDermott, the promise of redemption emanates directly from his past. A former altar boy who contemplated joining the priesthood before finding his true calling, McDermott admits he is "much too weak a person to ever be a priest." But while he no longer considers himself a religious person, an enduring belief in "a certain mysticism that exists in our reality" and the indelible lessons of his Irish Catholic upbringing have continued to fuel his muse. "Christ is a very powerful image to grow up with," he says. "Here's this guy nailed to a cross hanging on your wall. How can you not be affected by that?"

On "Gethsemane," those memories result in several songs that use biblical references to depict a forsaken land of lost souls and wretched destruction. "I think these are the times of the golden calf," says McDermott. "We're living in the time of Babel. What is enlightenment in 1993? Kurt Loder on MTV? Is that what people are looking for? I think people should start looking inside themselves as opposed to these false prophets."

The spiritual slant in today's music is anything but a Sunday school endorsement of organized religion. Instead of urging people to go back to church, or to pray, the message is resolutely iconoclastic. The songs seem to say that in a godless society the only recourse is to make a personal appeal to the divine. "Faith lies in the ways of sin," begins the song "Dreamer" from the Smashing Pumpkins' album "Siamese Dream." Pearl Jam's latest album, "Vs.," invokes God and Jesus to illustrate the moral hypocrisy of racist police officers ("WMA") and to ridicule those who downplay the danger of guns ("Glorified G").

Established rockers are also taking up the religious banner. On the song "When Jesus Left Birmingham" from his new album, "Human Wheels," John Mellencamp paints a scathing picture of a country that has lost its moral bearings and is veering toward destruction.



Michael McDermott: Fueled by mysticism and his Irish Catholic upbringing.

The specter of impending apocalypse is echoed on "Feeding Frenzy," from the new album by the Australian band Midnight Oil, "Earth and Sun and Moon." Conjuring a postmodern wasteland of "Computers and shovels and churches and brotherhoods / mamequins and skeletons, cities and dustbowl," the singer Peter Garrett ominously warns, "Truth and fiction must collide some day / God knows, God knows, God knows it's been fun."

Darker still is the grim vision offered up by the hard-rock band Concrete Blonde. On the cover of its new album, "Mexican Moon," grinning skeletons cavort in the style of the Day of the Dead, a Mexican religious festival that both honors and mocks death.

The liner notes referring to "Jonestown," a song about the suicidal cult leader Jim Jones, include a quotation from Matthew 7:15: "Watch out for false prophets. They come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ferocious wolves." And on the song "Jesus Forgive Me (For the Things I'm About to Say)," a guilt-ridden narrator cries, "I cut you up and watched you bleed. . . I murdered you a hundred times / I shot you dead and never cried."

Such sentiments are a far cry from the biblical admoni-

tion to "speak to one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody with your heart to the Lord." But the writer of Ephesians 5:18 could not have anticipated the advent of electric guitars and the rise of a youth culture that defines itself by rebelling against everything and anything that its elders hold sacred.

Why is faith suddenly so fashionable again? Part of the answer seems to lie in the increasingly ephemeral nature of modern life. "We're coming out of a popular culture dark ages," notes Professor James Harris, chairman of the philosophy department at the College of William and Mary and author of "Philosophy at 33 1/3: Themes of Classic Rock Music." "Beginning with the '60s there was this rejection of the received dominant culture and the modes which the dominant culture had provided for finding meaning for one's life. To some extent, I think some of the same things are going on now that went on in the '60s because people are still searching for those things."

Guy Garcia, who reviews pop culture for Time, wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

For Gates, a Marriage Made in Microsoft

Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft Corp., who has a net worth of at least \$6 billion, has married his longtime girlfriend, Melinda French, Microsoft marketing manager. The wedding on the Hawaiian island of Lanai, capped an extravagant weekend of partying that included Willie Nelson and Alice Cooper. Gates met French in a manner befitting his workaholic reputation — at the office, shortly after she began working at the computer software company in 1987.

If British tabloid reports are to be believed, Prince Rainier of Monaco and Hjordis Niven, the wife of the late actor David Niven, may marry this spring. But a spokeswoman for the principality of Monaco, Isabelle Peters, said she was unable to confirm the report. Rainier's wife, Princess Grace, died in a car crash in 1982; David Niven died in 1983.

Barbra Streisand, who ended a 27-year break from public performances with two sold-out shows in Las Vegas over the weekend, said she plans to take her show on the road. She told Daily Variety that she will tour a few cities and may tape a show for television.

The Formula One racing champion on Alain Prost highlighted the New Year list for France's most prestigious award, the Legion of Honor. Prost, who retired this year after winning his fourth championship, was promoted from knight to officer. Fifty-seven people were named for admission or promotion, including Dr. Luc Montagnier, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, and the actress Michelle Morgan.

"It won't change my life at all," said Marie-Therese Barre after smashing the French lottery record with winnings of \$9 million francs (\$10 million). A day after pocketing the payout, the 82-year-old Barre "continued to do the crossword," said her son Jacques. Barre has played the lottery for six years, and "I'll be playing again this week," she said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 5 & 6

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Amsterdam	5/41	32/21	8/40	1/24	1/24	4
Athens	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Berlin	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
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Perth	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Rangoon	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
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Shanghai	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Singapore	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Sydney	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Taipei	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Tokyo	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Yokohama	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
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Taipei	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Tokyo	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Yokohama	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5

Asia

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Algeria	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
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Tokyo	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5
Yokohama	12/55	7/44	5/31	16/61	10/50	5

Africa

11 Rumble	25 Spring river
12 Not larcy?	26 Tasty side dish
13 Difficult obligation	27 Marriage matter
14 "... of do die"	28 Words before "in the arm of"
15 <i>Song</i> Crosby best seller	29 Detective's cry
16 Guiltine the younger	30 "Them"
17 Hearty entree	31 Common key signature
18 kabbuzniks' dance	32 Composer — Carlo Menotti
19 Reverse	33 Cap for one
22 Must	42 Feed a fete

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 3

EARTH	ANTI	CAR
ROOM	LEAN	ARM
STAR	SEARCH	LARI
TENT	SMOKE	ASIN
GO	ASH	SHES
BLATE	STAIN	
SABENA	OUTDOES	
THES	UNALS	RISE
RETIL	NIGHT	RESTE
	NIFTY	WEEP
ARISEN	EDS	
MIRE	OPINE	RRAC
PLEA	MOON	STRUC